The Daily Commercial.

SUPPLEMENT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872.

Claims of the Republican Party

To the Confidence of the People.

STABILITY AND PROSPERITY.

Speech of Hon. R. B. Carnahan

At Waynesburg, Pa., Sept. 7, 1872.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: Accountability of public servants to the people is one of the leading features of our political institutions. The people here are the source of political power, and the exercise of it as a public trust is more jealously guarded than any private trust is known to the law. If there be such a thing is despotism in this country, it is the despotism of public opinion. We are absolutely governed and controlled by it, and we cannot, even as individuals, in matters of private and personal concern, escape the dominating influence of public opinion. Hence it is that there is no country in the world where the mere individual exercises so little influence as here. Foreigners tell us that the individual man, whatever his capabilities, is, in the United States, an individual only as respects himself; if he assert a personal independence, keep himself aloof from public and party associations, run counter to public opinion, he is absolutely without influence. We have little or no individuality in the country, as respects education and religion, as well as politics—as respects everything but business. We act in masses, and the party machinery is the instrument of action in matters of politics. But the people, the whole people, are our ultimate judges—indeed our immediate judges. Every public servant must answer to the people. His party cannot cover him up and shield him. The party itself, by whatever name called, is judged—approved or condemned by the people. This is popular government—this is our own dearly bought, well sustained, and well understood American government.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Now the Republican party has had practical possession of the government for twelve years. We have absolutely controlled the legislation of the country for that period. We have been intrusted with the executive branch for more than two-thirds of that time, leaving out President Johnson's administration, for which we do not admit accountability. For the larger portion of the same time, the judicial department of the government, at least the Supreme Court of the United States, has been, as far as a court could be under political influences, under the guidance and control of the same public opinion which has guided the action of the other departments of the government. Let the people hold us accountable for what has been done. Our public servants have been the people's stewards; let them settle their accounts. They must settle and show a balance sheet; there is no escape from it. We shrink our public servants do not appear before the people, and submit and settle the accounts of their several stewardships without embarrassment or difficulty. Their accounts are now before the people, and we await with confidence the great popular verdict. The waiting will not be long.

PUBLIC PROSPERITY.

My fellow-citizens: It is often said, in conversation and in the newspapers, that the public prosperity is one if not the chief source of strength of the Republican party in this campaign; and I think the present condition of the country has more weight in determining the political action of the citizen in this campaign than other considerations, however important. The great object of our government is to make the people free, prosperous and happy. The career of this nation for twelve years back—the precise period of Republican rule—has been one of unparalleled prosperity. Of course I speak of this period as a whole, for we have had within that time a season of adversity and depression. We have had a terrible war, and a consequent expenditure of blood and money frightful to contemplate. We expended at least $3,000,000,000 in the prosecution of the war, and our debt at the end of the struggle was only half that sum. We paid the balance in money. We did what Charles O'Conor, the nominee of the Louisville Convention—a nominee who would not stand—says the extension which wages and labor ought to furnish the men and money and leave no burden on posterity. I do not accept Mr. O'Conor's doctrine in its fullest extent; I think it wholly impracticable, and that if adopted it would put an end to national progress. It would make national defence even difficult, and in circumstances like those which surrounded us in the time of the great rebellion, impossible. But we did furnish the men, borrowing and from no quarter. No mercenary served in our ranks. We paid half the cost, perhaps two-thirds of it, for we will never know what our national defense did cost. The people of Pennsylvania paid $5,000,000, in the shape of bounties, to volunteers. Individuals contributed large sums, the amount of which in the aggregate will never be known. Of course, as was to be expected, the country passed through a season of business prostration and financial disorder. All the resources, all the energies of the country, were for a time fettered and put on the strain in dealing with a gigantic rebellion. Carrying the burden of the war and war measures, supporting 1,000,000 of soldiers in the field, and an immense naval establishment, the country was only momentarily obstructed and kept back in her career of unparalleled prosperity. We have been paying off the public debt at the rate of $100,000,000 a year, and we have within a few years, covering the period of contracting the debt and making payments on account of it, doubled the wealth of the nation. While our resources are multiplying at this unparalleled rate, the whole national debt will be redeemed and extinguished in twenty years without the additional burden of a dollar of taxation. For the present, if we only continue in the present course, internal revenue taxation will be reduced or entirely stricken off as respects most of the taxable property of the country. These taxes are now confined chiefly to wealth and luxury. Whisky and tobacco pay the larger part; wealth pays the residue. The duties on tea and coffee have been taken off. If the farmer of Greene county has paid any part of the revenue tax within four years past it must have been as income tax, and as has paid no tax on income unless it exceeded $1,000 per year. Great—during the last year $2,000. If he has $1,000 per year clear income, he has large property, considerable of it, or something worth $17,000, and is not poor. If he pays nothing this year, being on his income of last year, he has nothing. Business—large and profitable business—paid tax; dividends of railroad companies, banks and other corporations paid tax; drafts, checks and bank checks, leases and articles of agreement have been taxed; but labor and industry have not been. For the future almost everything is exempt but whisky and tobacco—mere luxuries.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

Our manufactures, too, have been trebled. Almost every article manufactured abroad is now made in our own country. Many years ago the policy of protecting our domestic manufacturing industry was adopted by the government, and that policy with more or less steadiness has been pursued down to this day. It has borne good fruit in giving development and strength to the manufacturing inter st; and it would be unwise to change or abandon that policy now. Our own great State is a manufacturing State, with untold wealth in her mines of coal and iron and mountains, when manufacturing enterprise will one day dig up and convert into wealth—a wealth of manufactures. This industry employs a large army of wages to labor, three times higher at least than the same labor could command in any other country. It makes a market for the farmer and the mechanic. It brings population together and gives it the means of honest livelihood. It diffuses general prosperity. Now, what is at the foundation of this wonderful growth and prosperity? Why, natural advantages? Yes, great natural advantages, developed, encouraged and nurtured to the next account by manufacturing enterprise and industry. I feel that I have a right to speak here of my native county—a right to be proud of it. I claim for it that it is the peer in manufacture of the richest products of iron and in the manufacture of glass. But Philadelphia—the large manufacturing city on the continent—and Pittsburgh only second to Philadelphia, are merely representatives of Pennsylvania interests; and in her aspects and defends four millions and a half of her citizens, assailed and outraged in Kansas, has stood by many which all cared to the last of the nation that all other have the peace and The question now before the American people is we want a change? Are we sated with the sweets of prosperity, and do we want a little of the bitterness of adversity? Have the American people, indeed, a desire for change, so restless that they are now willing to exchange the best condition they ever enjoyed for the uncertain and doubtful at best, and as far as human wisdom can foresee, unfortunate condition which change will bring. Are we to play the prodigal with our own prosperity? Are we to barter off our birth-right for a mess of pottage? Patriotism and individual interest—the country and the best and the hopes of the future all forbid. We cannot hope for a better condition of things—we might have one infinite y worse.

GEN. GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

I do not at all affirm that the administration of the national government has been, and I do not claim that it now is, entirely free from imperfection. Within the last four years, abuses have crept into the civil service which ought to be and must be—will be reformed. That great citizen-soldier and pure patriot, General Jackson, introduced into the Executive administration the unfortunate party doctrine that, "to the victors belong the spoils." There began the practice of indiscriminate removals from office for political, or rather party reasons. Every administration has practiced this doctrine since. The old Jeffersonian standard of honesty and capability gave place to a new one founded on political allegiance and party services. Jackson and Jefferson claimed the right to control appointments to office in their several personal interests, within the party. The President has been practically shorn of one of his important constitutional powers. He is held responsible for appointments almost entirely controlled by members of Congress—appointments sometimes made as mere rewards for personal service rendered, and without much reference to the capabilities or honesty of the appointee. Hence great abuses have crept into the civil service, chiefly in subordinate ministerial positions. The evil was aggravated into a frightful abuse during the administration of President Johnson. An attempt was made to generate and control public opinion in favor of the administration through and by an army of officeholders. The tendency to corruption in this whole system is too patent and flagrant to be tolerated much longer. Now, General Grant was the first man in the country to propose a reform of this abuse. He called the attention of Congress to the subject in his second annual message, and recommended legislation to reform the abuse. Under the authority of Congress, he constituted a civil Service commission, who investigated the subject, and prepared a series of rules providing a test which rejected political services and consideration as a claim to office, and re-establishing Jefferson's standard of honesty and capability. Gen. Grant has accepted these rules and this test, and has acted on them. His political enemies at Cincinnati and elsewhere raise a clamor, and unable to gainsay what the President has done, charge him with insincerity. They say he will not carry out his own proposed reform. Well, he has acted upon it up to this time. He has proclaimed to the country that he will thoroughly test his own rules, and he will let experience demonstrate the wisdom or the insufficiency of his plan. He is the first President who has ever attempted a reform of this evil. Common justice requires that he should have, and that his plans should have, a fair trial. Those who claim that the one term principle applies to the Presidency is the only foundation of civil service reform, demonstrate their own insincerity, and unwillingness to rely upon their own inability to resist temptation. The charge that every President during a first term will make use of unfit appointments to office to promote his prospects for renomination and re-election implies that every man elected to be second President is either weak or corrupt. Men, sometimes, in turning weakness or corruption to others, mirror forth the weakness and imperfection of their own nature. Our forefathers would not have been willing to deprive themselves of the power to re-elect General Washington to the Presidency. The generation which re-elected General Jackson would not have consented to such a disability for Jefferson. I proposed to make a President honest. The country had even more need of Mr. Lincoln's services in 1864 than in 1860; and if General Grant is as honest in 1872 as he was in 1860, as I know he is now, was should the people leave him for their Chief Magistrate? Why insist the nation say that the man whom the nation prefers and trusts shall not be the nation's choice? It such a disability as to be now urged by the opposition, and has been urged by the minority party only for thirty six years past, had been originally incorporated into the Constitution, it would have been adopted long ago. It is not the policy of our country to put our best men under disabilities to serve the people in the first place after four years of faithful service, which only increases and strengthens the public confidence.

GEN. GRANT AND AMNESTY.

The opposition clamors for amnesty for the rebel, and amnesty was given to him long ago, with complete restoration to civil and political rights—except the case of a small class, now reduced to a few hundreds, who are excluded from the administration of the United States from holding office until the disability be removed by a vote of two-thirds of each house of Congress. They demand that this slight disability be removed. Well, Gen. Grant recommended it as among the first Cincinnati Convention met. Speaking of this subject, in his last annual message, he said: "More than six years have elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies then arrayed against each other—not for the preservation, but other for the destruction of the Union. It may well be considered whether it is not now time that the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment should be removed. That amendment does not exclude the ballot, but only imposes the disability to hold offices upon certain classes. * * * I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because they were before the rebellion of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and administering stability those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities."

Gen. Grant thus recommended the amnesty long before the Cincinnati and Baltimore conventions met, and before Horace Greeley proudly dreamed of being a candidate for the Presidency. The Democratic party, among other great responsibilities, has had the heavy one of withholding individual forward the rebels after the rebellion was crushed. How did it treat the rebels? Not one was hanged or shot. Treason, it would appear, has almost ceased to be regarded as a crime. I do not say that we have erred on the side of leniency. We certainly did not err on the side of severity. No nation ever before dealt with rebels as we have done. England in 1798-9 crushed the Irish patriots as soon as caught. Austria shot the Hungarian chiefs by the thirteen at Arad. Russia sent the insurgents of Poland to the island of Cayenne, to perish in an unwholesome climate. France is now, after the lapse of six years from the time of the suppression of the last insurrection, still shooting her Communists, and the plain of Sartory is almost weekly moistened with their blood. And the Democratic and Liberal Republicans, so-called, are denouncing the Republican party and charging it with pursuing a vindictive policy, because Jefferson Davis and about two hundred prominent rebels are not restored to eligibility to office, even to the office of the President! Well, let them have amnesty complete and unconditional. Gen. Grant is in favor of it, and the Republican party does not desire to exclude any one from restoration. Let us have amnesty on the one hand, and equal rights, equal justice, and if necessary, rigorous enforcement of the laws of Congress on the other. This is justice more than tempered with mercy. It is justice, pure and simple. Two hundred years ago it would have been weakness.

THAT "BLOODY CHASM."

We hear much in this campaign about reconciliation—about shaking hands over the bloody chasm, as," say the Republican party, "the Democrats and Liberal Republicans are willing to do." Reconciliation. We hear fine platitudes about conciliation. We hear fine platitudes about conciliation. We hear fine platitudes about con

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[From the Galena Gazette.]

A DANGEROUS MAN.

BY CORPORAL BUMP.

Mr. Sumner says that Grant is a bold, bad, dangerous man.—*Newspaper.*

"A bold, bad man is General Grant,"
Says Flood one gloomy night,
As out from Donelson he crept,
And took his hasty flight.
From Pillow's trembling lips there came
An echo sounding much the same.
And Buckner thought his chief was right,
Nor longer durst maintain the fight:
And then came down the rebel "stars,"
And from the fort hung stripes and stars.
"That Grant's a dangerous man I" said they:
And doubtless think the same to-day.

"A bold, bad man is General Grant,"
Said Beauregard one morn,
As from the hanging trestle's brow
The victor's wreath was torn;
And from the field his legion went,
By orders General Grant had sent.
Then Shiloh's field was ours again,
Despite the best of rebel men,
Despite the aid of rebel priest,
Who came an army boasting loud,
But went a panic-stricken crowd;
For Beauregard and all his men,
Perhaps, thought Grant was dangerous then.

"A bold, bad man is General Grant,"
Said Pemberton one day;
Our measures are of no avail,
He will not go away.
A stubborn, unlish, dangerous man!
He wants our rebel hides to tan."
And still Grant's cannon raked the town,
Until the rebel flags came down at last, but
And then our banners, rent and torn,
Were through the streets of Vicksburg borne.
"The shield, bad man," that glorious "Fourth,"
Sent gladsome tidings to the North.

"A bold, bad man is General Grant!"
And poor Bragg's eyes were dim
With tears; said he, "I know
'Tis useless fighting him.
And soon the cheers from Grant's brave men
And soon the cheers from Grant's brave men
Our Lookouts crest told where and when
The rebel General had to run,
And what that "bold, bad man" had done.
"That Grant's a dangerous man!" he said,
As from the field his army fled.

"A bold, bad man is General Grant,"
Said Lee, "that's plain to see;
He must be very bold, indeed,
To think of whipping me."
Then Petersburg and Richmond fell.
Then Appomattox—maybe—well,
At last our hero's work was done;
The final victory was won.
Perhaps the people may forget
These things, but then they haven't yet.
They heeded then such "dangerous" men,
And think, perhaps, they may again.

"A bold, bad, dangerous man is Grant;
Jeff Davis thought the same,
When running off in crinoline
He to the "last ditch" came,
A Ku-Klux's gentle voice was heard,
And—"Grant is dangerous" averred,
"It needs must be that *this* is so,
For all these rebels ought to know;
Then Hall and Tweed—good, honest men—
Say "Grant is bold and bad," and when
Such men declared it, then, forsooth,
Folks know that Sumner tells the truth.

ELK GROVE, WIS., May 18.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* affirms that, at the forthcoming assembly of the emperors, Germany and Russia will propose a congress of the European powers, with the view of obtaining their sanction to the settlement which has arisen out of the late war. This idea has been communicated in a formal note to Denmark, Belgium, Italy, Spain and the President of the French republic.

The *Levant Times* of the 12th inst. says: "A melancholy episode of harem life terminated last night in the death of a beautiful Circassian slave, with symptoms of poisoning. She had been purchased some time ago for the sum of £1,700 by a wealthy Musulman of high rank, a man well advanced in life, who has one legal wife and a number of concubines, but no children. She became the favorite of her master who was much distressed some days ago at her falling seriously ill, her malady being characterized by thorough prostration of the system. He had her removed to the house of one of his dependents near his yali on the Bosphorus, giving instructions that medical aid should be procured and no pains or expense spared to restore the sufferer to health. The way in which the person to whom the precious charge was intrusted fulfilled these instructions was to send for a medical man and drive a bargain with him at the rate of 20 piesters a visit, medicines to be included. It is stated, and is very probably true, that the practitioner did not pay a second visit. A "wise woman" was then call in, and wrote some talismanic words on a scrap of paper. The patient was visited daily by a number of her fellow-slaves from the harem, who displayed much compassion for her and a respect indicative of the high place she occupied in their master's affections. For six days she neither ate nor drank anything, and she remained in a comatose state, apparently paralyzed, until last night, when she expired—the victim, probably, of jealousy of some harem intrigue.

The London *Times*, in its city article of August 20, says: "There are strong symptoms in many quarters that the general rise in prices in British manufactured and other goods has already gone far beyond legitimate bounds, and that the trade of the country may soon receive a proportionate check. Only a few days back some large orders for iron for marine purposes reached London from the Italian government, but were withdrawn on account of the terms demanded, and transferred to France, where they were promptly placed. In like manner a commission from South America for the purchase of the materials for a large iron theater has just been lost on this side, and taken by French contractors.

How a Physician Got a $100,000 Fee.

The old saw that "Tis better to be born lucky than rich" finds a remarkable illustration in the case of a young physician of Illinois, who, unless report belies him, has stumbled accidentally into the possession of a fortune. His name is T. L. Matchett, and he resides somewhere in the central part of Illinois. Our information is derived from a gentleman who is traveling through this section in the interest of a business house, and is a friend of the fortunate physician. In the month of September, 1865, Mr. Matchett, then a resident of Springfield, Ill., was passing through Chicago, and while waiting for the train, at the Burlington and Quincy depot, he saw a lady with a child in her arms also waiting for a train. While still in the depot the child, a little girl, was seized with sudden and violent sickness, and the mother was seriously alarmed. Mr. Matchett rushed to her assistance took care of the child, and succeeded in restoring it before the train started. His timely act of assistance, coupled with the manner in which it was rendered, won the the lady's heart, and she was profuse in he expressions of gratitude. But at this moment the train came, and the young man, bidding her hasty adieu, jumped into a car and was off. The lady, before departing on another train, made inquiries concerning him, and found out all about Mr. Matchett, and where he lived. And then she jumped into a car and was off. Here endeth the first chapter of the romance. Passing over the intervening pages, which are a blank, we reach the second chapter. A few months ago the lady died in the town of Aberdeen, Scotland, and in her will she bequeathed to her benefactor the handsome fortune of $30,000. It is said the money is now already deposited in some eastern bank awaiting its claimant.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Sending Fresh Peaches to Europe.

There is no telling to what extent the fruit business of Maryland and the adjacent States may be carried in the due course of time—what with the canning and drying processes, now introduced so extensively, the time will soon come when a discovery will be made by which fresh fruit, now considered perishable in a day or two after being gathered, can be so preserved as to be carried across the ocean by the speedy conveyances furnished by our steamships to Europe. A step has been made in this direction already az we learn from the Delaware *Transcript* of the 17th, which says that on Wednesday last J. B. Fennimore, Esq., packed a crate of choice peaches and forwarded them by the steamship City of Limerick, of the Inman line of mail steamers, to Her Majesty the Queen of England, at Windsor Castle. The peaches are of the varieties known as 'Troths,' 'Yorks' and 'Reeves's Favorites,' and separately wrapped in a paper prepared by a firm in Boston for preserving fruits from decay. Mr. Fennimore has made a series of experiments with the paper, and now makes the first bold experiment of transporting fresh peaches direct to Europe. He also shipped a crate to the captain of the steamer, who agrees not to open it till he gets to Liverpool, and acquaint Mr. Fennimore with the success of the experiment."—*Baltimore American.*

A short time since there was a scene in the neighborhood of Naples which serves to show that superstitious conceits have not yet entirely lost their hold on that population. The bishop of the Island of Ischia, Monsignor Romans, died at the town of Torre del Greco, on the other side of the Bay of Naples. The Bishop had enjoyed a reputation for great sanctity, and when the body of the deceased prelate was carried to burial a crowd of hundreds of the populace, led by women, surrounded the hearse, screaming and howling frantically, and dancing about in a half-wild delirium. The cry of "*Miracolo, miracolo*," was raised, and a woman mounted the wall and declared that persons suffering from various maladies by touching the dead bishop's garments had been healed of their disenses, and even lame people had thrown away their crutches and pranced about like young goats. This continued all along the road to the cemetery, at which point the crazy enthusiasm reached its height, and the demand was made that the body should not be put under ground, but be carried into the church. There a scene followed which would hardly be believed possible were not the facts attested by trustworthy witnesses. With half-savage howlings the coffin was broken open and the body placed on the altar, and the frenzy did not end until every shred of the covering of the body of the bishop was carried off in fragments, to be preserved as sacred relics. It must be said to the credit of the priests that every effort was made by them to put an end to the scandalous demonstration, which was only brought about by the assistance of the police.

It is a curious fact that ninety per cent. of the lion cubs born in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London, have cleft palates, so that they cannot take nourishment, and consequently soon die.

ENGLISH COLONIES.

A Sherborne Park in Minnesota—A Fine Climate, Rich Soil, and Free Homes—Prosperous Settlers—Gaining a Comfortable Independence.

Rev. George Rogers, of Dorsetshire, England, has been visiting our Western country with a view to the settlement of English colonies. He has elected a location for the first colony in the far-famed Red river valley of Minnesota (the colony lands being bought from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company), and he is now on his way home to organize the movement of this way home to organize the movement of about three hundred families, to take place in April next. He has been accompanied during his journey by a party of twelve English farmers and artisans, some of whom have remained in Minnesota, while other return home, expecting to come out with the colony in the spring.

Mr. Rogers is preparing a report of his trip, which is not yet far enough advanced to quote from, but in conversation he expresses himself as being much pleased with what he has seen of our New-North west. He says:

I was quite prepared to be disappointed in some of the favorable statements we had heard respecting this new country, but I can truly say I found the facts had been under rather than over stated. And in this I am borne out by our people who were with me, they all testifying that the representations made to them respecting soil, climate, and advantages offered here, were in every particular noticeably within the limits of what might have been said with entire truth. Several times during our journey we found places where our people would have been quite content to stay, and each place seemed better than the last, but I though we ought to keep on and see all we could see during the time we had. So we did keep on until we found the place we have decided to take, and then I was as ready as any of them to say, 'Here we will rest!'

Everybody at home knows Sherborne Park, the ancient seat of Sir Walter Raleigh, the grandest estate and most beautiful grounds in the south of England. So when we tell our folks that the place we have chosen bears a wonderful resemblance to Sherborne Park, they will know just what we mean. The lake is larger than Sherborne lake, but the lay of the land, the look across country, the hills, vales, and woods, and even the peculiar groupings of the trees, are very like Sherborne.

We shall call our place Yeovil, after a little town at home. The village will be on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about six miles east from Glyndon, the junction of the St. Paul and Pacific, and our farms will cover the tract of eight townships extending around the station. We shall bring out about 1,000 people in April next, and about as many more during the following season.

Our population in England is becoming so overcrowded that we must send out of the country at least 100,000 people per annum, to avoid an explosion. The advantage that will attract our people to Yeoril are: first, a good climate, healthful and bracing; second, a very rich soil that will yield as great returns without fertilizers as land in England will with them; third, possession of the soil—ownship in free—either without cost, if entered under the homestead law, or at cost not exceeding one-third of English yearly rental if purchased; fourth, exemption from rents, tithes, heavy taxes and poor-rates. These burdens cost the farmer, in many instances, some $15 to $20 an acre annually, fifth, exemption from the necessity of buying fertilizers. Besides what he can make on the place, an English farmer has to spend from $20 to $50 an acre each year for artificial manures.

I was very glad to be in Minnesota during the height of summer. I had no fear about the winter season, but thought the summer heats might be trying. We did find it pretty hot, but at no time was the weather oppressive. I found I could bear the sun at midday without inconvenience, and that is morethan I undertake to do at home. The cold of the winters we shall not mind at all, if it is not prolonged so as to cut short the growing season. That would discourage our people, of course, but I can't learn that such an event has ever occurred. I talked in Minnesota with a good many from England, some of them from our neighborhood, and one man in particular, who I fonnd had been a member of my own congregation, and they all assured me that the winters were very pleasant—cold sometimes intensely cold, but always clear and dry, there being very few days when a man could't work out of doors comfortably with his coat off.

The one thing we saw which did not please us was the careless farming. The soil is so fertile and crops do so well without much care, that farmers let them go with less than half the attention we have been accustomed to see given. I suppose one reason is that labor is scarce and dear. But I hope that in a year or two we shall be able to show them by English farming, careful and tidy, will pay for the additional labor it costs. We saw splendid fields of wheat, this being the best looking crop. We saw also oats higher than my chin and corn higher than I could reach.

At Hobart, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, we found a garden that exceeded anything I ever saw anywhere. Vegetables of all kinds were growing there with amazing vigor, cabbages larger than I could reach my hands and hard as hard could be; great early rose potatoes, as many as a peck in a hill, and turnips more than a foot across. A friend is going to have some of these things photographed for me if possible, and a description properly attested. I know if we should tell our people of such things without showing them some evidence, they couldn't help thinking we had acquired a taste for American exaggeration.

The people I met in the Northwest from England have invariably done well, and are comfortably situated, though some are but settled there very poor. I also talked with Irish and Scotch settlers, and these too are all prosperous. I asked each one the same question—Aren't tired of this, and don't you sometimes wish yourselves back at home? and in every case I got the same answer: "No, indeed! We are thriving here. We've got a fine place, and we own it ourselves. This is the country for us." Some thought they might go back for a visit after a while when, they had accumulated property enough to go in style.

For my part I am satisfied that any man of ordinary intelligence, able and willing to work, can achieve a comfortable independence in the Northwest, and do it in a very few years too.

ALCOHOL.

Its Effects as a Supporter of the System.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society a paper on "Further experiments on the effects of alcohol and exercise on the elimination of nitrogen, and on pulse and temperature of the body," was presented by Dr. E. A. Parks. It contained a detailed description of experiments made on a soldier—a Scotchman—who had been brought up on oat meal and milk, and who at one time had been in the habit of taking more than a fair amount of whisky. As a soldier, however, he bears the character of a steady man in the enjoyment of perfect health.

His experience as to the effect of alcohol is noteworthy. He commenced the exercise and brandy period of the experiment with a belief that the brandy would enable him to perform the work more easily, but ended with the opposite conviction. The brandy was taken in four doses at 10 A. M., 2 P. M., and 6 P. M., in an equal quantity of water, and the work was chiefly done in the two hours immediately succeeding each dose, and from 5 to 7 P. M. The two hours' work from 10 A. M. to 12 M., immediately after the first four fluid ounces of brandy was drank, he thought, done equally well with and without the brandy. The man affirmed that he could tell no difference, except that, to use his own words, "the brandy seemed to give him a kind of spirit which made him think he could do a great deal of work; but when he came to do it he found he was less capable than he thought." After the second four ounces of brandy he felt hot and thirsty, but on the first two days he thought he worked as well as on the "water" days. On the third day, however, he had palpitation of the heart, and was surprised to find he was obliged to stop from time to time, because, to use his own words, "of his breathing not being so good."

The third four fluid ounces of brandy, at ten P. M., produced on all three days narcotic effects immediately after taking it he became heavy, felt the greatest indisposition to exert himself, and could hardly refrain from throwing down his spade and giving up work. He worked with no vigor, and, so the second evening, thought his muscular power decidedly lessened. On the third evening, as it was raining, he could not dig, but took walking and running exercise under cover. On attempting to run he had palpitation and got out of breath, and was obliged to stop, so that he stated, on the next day, "if he had his accoutrements on and been ordered to 'double,' he could not have obeyed the order." After coming in from work on each evening he fell into a heavy sleep, from which he was roused with difficulty. This lasted three or four hours, after which he was restless and sleepless.

The man's own judgment was, at the end of the trial, that he would prefer to work without the brandy; and, when asked his reasons, he mentioned "the increased thirst, the heaviness in the evening, and the fluttering at the heart."

FIGHT BETWEEN A MINK AND A RAT.

The Jackson (Mich.) *News* says: An interesting exhibition of natural history was witnessed at Michigan Center a few evenings since, by a gentleman who related the circumstance to us. While lingering around the mill at that place which is at present shut down, he saw a number of rats scudding over the floor of the dry water-shoot, and almost immediately a large mink made his appearance and "went for" the rat with the longest tail—*i. e.*, the one that got in to the hole last—and lengthening out, weasel-like, until he seemed to be nearly two feet long, he pursued the "varmint," following with equal cunning every hole and crack he entered. Our informant stood and watched the maneuvers of both pursued and pursuer, until they were out of sight, when he thought he should see no more, but in a few minutes the mink appeared, dragging the enormous rodent by the nape of the neck and made off toward the river. When the sandy beach was reached, and the rat saw that his was doomed, he made a desperate struggle and tore himself loose, when, as if conscious that he stood no chance with his enemy in a straight run across the open space between the river and the mill, he turned on his assailant and prepared to sell his life as dearly as possible. The fight that ensued was one of exciting interest, from its very novelty. That in his desperation seemed almost a match for his long-bodied, wily antagonist, and for a few minutes they both "scratched gravel" to a lively tune. Had the battle ground been further from water the termination might have been more doubtful, but the mink, drawing closer to the water's edge, and waiting a favorable opportunity rather than make a direct onslaught, a sudden charge of position and a splash soon told that the conflict was ended, and the last scen of them them the mink was dragging his dead game to some watery retreat beneath the willows.

A YEAR OF WONDERS,

The press and the people everwhere seem to have thoroughly arrived at the conviction that the present is a year of wonders, and the wonders being of natural order—not supernatural—it has been aptly termed the phenomenal year. The extraordinary play of the elements is various, and taking the world over, it runs through the whole gamut of natural phenomena. There was no need in introducing such a fiction as Plantamour's comet to heighten the interest of the grand performance going on all around us every day and night. The realities are sufficient to rivet the attention, and are well worthy of the comment they have excited in every quarter of the earth. Of course people ask what is the matter with our celestial and terrestrial systems? They want to know the reasons for it all, and it will not do for seers and philosophers, and geologists, and astronomers, to stand back and acknowledge their ignorance. Among them they are expected to unravel all these mysteries, perform impossibilities and work miracles. If they do not march promptly up to the scratch of curiosity they may as well throw up the sponge and acknowledge defeat without striking a blow for truth. Many of them have done this fact may be added to the other phenomena. The English scientific and literary press are particularly active in endeavoring to account for much that is strange in the heavens and irregular in the earth. They are all at it. Their inquisitions are very learned and plausible and worthy of as serious consideration as any theories are. The London *Spectator* traces the trouble to a change in the constitution of the sun. Tacchini, an Italian astronomer has told us that our central orb is just now overcharged by a superabundance of magnesium, causing an unusual intensity of heat.

Then the newspapers ask how about the volcanic eruptions, earth-shakings, thunderstorms and borealic lights which have made the year so remarkable and our season so noticable? The tropics seem to be moving up the the globe, and threaten to annihilate the temperate zone. Our temperature and our storms have a decidedly tropical flavor and dash. The lightning is its own peculiar 1872 lightning, unlike any other brand of the article with which we have been acquainted. It is more forked, more continuous, has a deeper tone and is of a different color! Altogether the lightning is not eminently satisfactory. It has done more striking than is comfortable, and seems to be flying around loose. In a little storm-burst which we had on Tuesday night last it showed a disposition to get out to the earth, and made innumerable stairs, like Jacob's ladder, to the clouds, and traveled up them like nothing else except a streak of lightning. The cloud seemed to confie over just in the right time to restore equilibrium and balance celestial and terrestrial accounts. If it had delayed a day or two longer, we would have had more electricity and other fiery fluids in the earth than would have been healthy for us or it. We are apparently all right for a few days; but what will come next?

Meteoric stones have been banging about considerably in various quarters. They are the real article—moon stones, dead planets, or the cores of worlds that have been thrown away. All such useless trash seems to come to me through the fields of illimitable space, forgetful that we have enough rubbish already. Here are some of the wonders of the year, and they look rather formidable when summed up: the eruption of Vesuvius, the most terrific in eighteen hundred years, an earthquake that swallowed up Antioch; a drought and famine in Persia; pestilence in Hindoo and in many of the Phillipine islands completely swamped and sunk; tremblings and quaking of the earth on both sides of the North American continent. Then the inundations, which have been of the sea, and whirlwinds and thunder-storms, and the aforsaid meteoric stones are also among the wonders. The oldest inhabitant everywhere is unanimous in the assertion that he never saw anything like it, and agrees that 1872 is a year of wonders.—*Exchange*

Climatic Influence of Ocean Currents.

The mildness of the climate on the western side of our continent, as compared with that of the eastern side, is stated by scientific authorities to be due to the warm ocean current which sets over to our shores so strongly from Asia. Professor Maury, in his "Sailing Directions," alludes to this agency, flowing from the Asiatic shores toward our northwest coast. "It escapes," he says, "from the Straits of Malacca, and being joined by others from the Java and China Seas, passes out into the Pacific, like another Gulf stream, between the Philippines and the shores of Asia, and so strongly as to make the great circle route for the Aleutian Islands, tempering climates and flowing toward the northwest coast of America, and he then proceeds to describe the counter current or balance between that current and the Gulf stream of the Atlantic. "It may be traced," he says, "for thousands of miles by its temperature, and even the colored sea-weed in its waters. Sweeping in a wide belt over from the Japanese coast, it spreads and expands itself upon the shores of Oregon and California." The same facts, but in a much fuller and more explicit manner, are given in "Kerhallet's General Examination of the Pacific," where the Japan current is described as varying in temperature, but running as high as eighty-four degrees Fahrenheit in the Indian seas. Lieutenant Bent, U. S. N., has read a paper before the Geographical Society of New York on this subject, in which he shows that the strength and character of this Pacific current are as decided as those of the Gulf stream of the Atlantic, and that its influence in modifying the climate of the Pacific States is not less remarkable. Further to the north-west this influence is felt to such an extent that "vessels trading to Petropauloski (on the Asiatic side), becoming unwieldy from accumulations of ice on their hulls and rigging, run over to a higher latitude on the American coast, and thaw out in the same manner that homeward-bound vessels, frozen upon the Atlantic coast, retreat again into the Gulf stream until favored by an easterly wind." Comparatively little, however, is known of the great "river in the ocean," and our government is now planning an expedition for a comprehensive survey of the waters of the Pacific, from the latitude of Lower California to Alaska, and the vast space between North America and Asia. As the Pacific will, undoubtedly, at some future time, be a great seat of American commerce, the expedition will be especially interesting to maritime interests.

The Aurora Borealis.

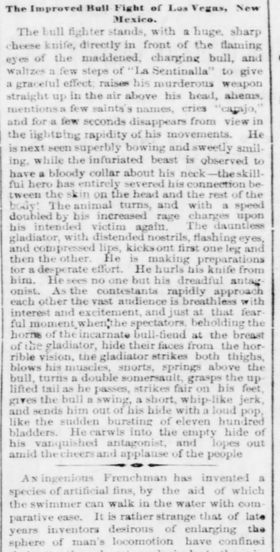
A number of intelligent observers, stationed in polar regions, such as Greenland and Iceland, aver that the aurora is sometimes accompanied by hissing and cracking sounds, the latter resembling electrical sparks. The Esquimaux natives also say that these sounds are very often heard in connection with the light. But Kane, Richardson, Parry, and other Arctic travelers were unable to detect any sounds, while Wentzel attributed the noise to the contraction of the snow from sudden increase of the cold. The height of the aurora is differently estimated by various observers, ranging from one mile to five hundrend miles from the earth. Some of the best observations bring the lights within the limits of the clouds, and indicate that the auroral pencils may even be swayed by the winds and currents of air. It is believed that the auroral light has a considerable thickness or body. It is vast in immense distances. The same aurora has been seen at the same time in Europe, Asia and North America, on a parallel as low Cuba and Spain. The magnetic needle is almost at once deflected and agitated during the continuance of the auroral display. During the aurora the telegraph wires often become charged with electricity which in its nature plays the part of a powerful battery. Mr. Culley, the distinguished English telegraph engineer, stated that the aurora was a kind of lightning, differing from ordinary lightning by being a gentle and gradual flow, instead of a violent and sudden discharge. Telegraph wires that run east and west are said to be most affected during the auroral display, which is to the auroras as the electric activity which manifested itself by the fluctuation of the magnetic needle and by the appearance of the auroral light. Faraday suggested that the aurora was caused by electric currents of electricity induced by the earth's rotation and urged toward the poles, whence it is endeavoring to return, by natural and appointed means, above the earth to the equatorial regions. The result of experiments indicated by him confirm the correctness of this suggestion. Dr. Nichols says: "It is vain to search at present for a theory of the aurora. What is known is this. The direction of the auroral jets or rays and the position of the crown have a connection with the magnetic meridian; and the aurora produces great magnetic perturbation."

Opening Libraries on Sunday.

Wickedness is not by any means confined to the people of this country. By our English exchanges we see that the working people of London are agitating the question of opening the public libraries of that city on Sunday. The most violent opposition is shown by the strict Sabbatarians, but the opposition does not appear to be of much avail. A short time since a monster petition was got up by the working people for the opening of East London Museum on Sundays. At once the Sabbath Association proceeded in a body to the Privy Council office to protest, which they did in earnest terms. The officials to whom they were referred listened to their complaint, and then running his eye over the deputation, chuckled that he did not see many of the working class among them. He was answered that they could not come at that time of day. He then asked that all who received salary would raise their hands, when seven out of the crowd responded. They were informed at the close of the interview that, in the opinion of the Council, "the Sunday opening of libraries and museums would prove a useful and healthful competition with the public house." The question is yet to be decided by Parliament.

A New Religious Sect.

A new religious community is now attracting considerable attention in Iowa, where its members, to the number of fifteen hundred, are settled. They have purchased about 30,000 acres of land on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and have erected several mills and manufactories which they carry on themselves. They call themselves "Amanians," and are Germans without exception. All property is held in common, and the affairs of the society are managed by fifteen trustees, or fathers as they are called. Each person is allowed to a certain amount from the co-operative store yearly, and no member is given any wages or any money for personal expenses. Meetings are held every day for religious services. In addition to the thirty thousand acres of farming land already mentioned, the society owns large flour and woolen mills on the Des Moines river. They manufacture a fine quality of yarns and flannels in colors, which stand high in the market. The Amanians are noted for their honesty and fair dealing, and are much respected by their neighbors. Marriage is not encouraged, thought it is not forbidden.



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RATTLESNAKE POISON AS MEDICINE.

The London *Court Journal* publishes the following:

It may not be generally known to our readers that snake poison is used for medicine purposes in these days, and that, under the name of "Crotalus Horridus," the poison of the rattlesnake is utilized in homœopathic pharmacy. Messrs. Thompson and Capper, of Liverpool, having recently imported a number of rattlesnakes, abstracted the venon from the live animals in the following ingenious manner. The reptiles were in separate compartments of a case, fitted with a double lid for extra security. A long staff, fitted with a thick India rubber noose at one end, which could be loosened or tightened by the hand at pleasure, was inserted through the partially opened lid, and the opportunity quickly seized of slipping the loop over the snake's head, the loop being immediately drawn tight by means of the cord attached thereto. With a similar contrivance the tail was next fastened, and the snake being thus securely held, was lifted out of the box on the floor of the room. A pickle bottle containing chloroform was then thrust over the snake's head and carefully held in its place by keeping time with the animal's efforts to extricate itself. As the reptile became stupefied the noose was gradually relaxed, to enable the lungs to have full play, and when it appeared powerless, the snake was laid in a long, narrow box made for the purpose, with an aperture at one end, out of which its head projected while the after operation was performed. Its jaws were then opened and fixed, and the poison glands were pressed with forceps, then with the gloved finger and thumb, while a small-blown graduated phial was held to receive the drops as they oozed slowly out through the poison fangs. Twenty drops was the average quantity yielded from each snake The venom is of a straw color, thick and gummy in consistency, and decidedly acid in its reaction on litmus paper. It is readily soluble in glycerine or water, but is precipitated by strong alcohol, the precipitate being redissolved by the addition of a little water. Its toxicological properties were fully tried on a variety of animals. Half a drop produced death on a linnet within three minutes after being injected under the wing. The symptoms produced in all cases were very similar.

Iron Manufacture in the United States.

The following paper, on this great industry of our country, was prepared by T. Guildford Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia:

The early history of iron manufacture, when charcoal was used as a fuel, was followed from its inception in the colonial day's until its home was finally located in the "backwoods" of the far West and Southwest of the United States. The important result following the introduction of anthracite coal as a fuel, by David Thomas, in 1836, at Mauch Chunk, in the Lehigh coal region, Pennsylvania, and afterward in the Schuylkill and Susquehanna regions were sketched. In 1840 it appeared the total make of pig iron in the United States was only 285,000 tons, while the amount manufactured in the Lehigh region alone, last year, 1871, was 578,000 tons. The pig iron trade was shown to have gone westward, as successively new coal fields were discovered, and to have found a home in the next valley on reaching Pittsburgh, where manufactured iron and steel are more largely produced than in any other point in the United States. The iron trade, as it has travelled, has advanced to Youngstown and Zanesville, and finally to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1860, the census showed 76 blast furnaces located in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Kentucky and 31 rolling mills, sheet, and boiler plate mills, with a capital of $8,375,000 employing 2,804 hands, at a cost of $1,994,160, and producing 205,723 tons of pig iron, and 118,000 tons of bar rails. In 1870, three works alone in these states invested more than the capital of 1860, employed 2,800 hands, at a cost of $1,956,000 in wages, and produced 300,000 tons pig iron, 160,000 tons pig and 140,000 tons bar and plate iron. The product of ore and pig iron from the Lake Superior district was, in 1856, 7,000 tons ore; no make of iron; total value of the product, $49,000. In 1860, 416,908 tons ore, 5,600 tons iron; value $737,496. In 1870, 856,471 tons ore; 49,298 tons iron; total value $6,309,170. Or since 1856, value of all production, $24,024,883. Although the iron trade had last extended to the block coals of Indiana, and at St. Louis, which, with Milwaukee, Wisconsin, marked the western limit at present of the iron trade, and until coal fields were discovered west of the Mississippi, the future expansion of this industry was destined to be north and south of the present line of westward emigration. The manufacture of Bessemer steel had, in like manner, followed closely upon the footsteps of the iron trade, but the great purity of the block coals of Indiana and of the iron ores of Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, pointed as the great seat of that industry to some locality where these could find the cheapest and most favorable junction. Owing to the demand for iron, especially for railroads, and for all other purposes in life, the United States now kept 700 blast furnaces and 300 rolling mills at work, which employed 140,000 men directly in the industries. Besides these, the United States imported last year 511,000 tons of rails, and 825,088 tons of other forms of iron and steel.

The Improved Bull Fight of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

The bull fighter stands, with a huge, sharp cheese knife, directly in front of the flaming eyes of the maddened, charging bull, and waltzes a few steps of "La Sentinalla" to give a graceful effect, raises his murderous weapon straight up in the air above his head, ahems, mentions a few saints's names, cries "caspo," and for a few seconds disappears from view in the lightning rapidity of his movements. He is next seen superbly bowing and sweetly smiling, while the infuriated beast is observed to have a bloody collar about his neck—the skillful hero has entirely severed his connection between the skin on the head and the rest of the body. The animal turns, and with a speed doubled by his increased rage charges upon his intended victim again. The dauntless gladiator, with distended nostrils, flashing eyes, and compressed lips, kicks out first one leg and then the other. He is making preparations for a desperate effort. He hurls his knife from him. He sees no one but his dreadful antagonist. As the contestants rapidly approach each other the vast audience is breathless with interest and excitement, and just at that fearful moment, when the spectators, beholding the horns of the incarnate bull-fiend at the breast of the gladiator, hide their faces from the horrible vision, the gladiator strikes both thighs, blows his muscles, snorts, springs above the bull, turns a double somersault, grasps the uplifted tail as he passes, strikes fair on his feet, gives the bull a swing, a short, whip-like jerk, and sends him out of his kide with a loud gulp, like the sudden bursting of eleven hundred bladders. He carwls into the empty hide of his vanquished antagonist, and lopes out amid the cheers and applause of the people

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a species of artificial fins, by the aid of which the swimmer can walk in the water with comparative ease. It is rather strange that of late years inventors desirous of enlarging the sphere of man's locomotion have confined their attention almost exclusively to the air. They have seemed bent upon making man a poor sort of bird, when it would have been much easier to make him a successful fish. Water being much denser element than air, it follows that it presents fewer difficulties to the man who desires to become amphibious than are presented by the thin air to him who desires to fly. Why should not man be enabled to walk or run on the water as easily as he does on land? How to make this possible is a problem which inventors might profitably undertake to solve, and it would seem as though they would be far more likely to succeed in such an effort than in the often-tried attempts to make balloons or artificial wings of any practical value.

A westerner recently invented the neatest, simplest, and most effective method of suicide, ever heard of. He placed himself in the most comfortable posture attainable, and took in his mouth a peice of India rubber tubing, the other end of which was connected with the gas burner. He then turned on the gas and proceeded to the theater, going off on the happy hunting grounds as easily as if he were only taking a dose of laughing gas in a dentist's chair.

DRY GOODS.

FALL, 1872.

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200 dozen Leather Belts.
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100 pieces New Guipure Lace,
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PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUFAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURGH, June 26, 1872.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 8.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

ppointments for Western Pennsylvania.

he Republican State Central Committee e made arrangements for holding mass etings at the following times and places in stern Pennsylvania:

t Tyrone, September 16th; Col. Clark E. r, Hon. A. W. Henszey.
t Altoona, September 16th, George Seign and Gen. Mask (in German).
t Pittsburgh, September 17th and 18th; diers' and Sailors' Convention. September h, 18th and 19th, George Seigman and Gen. nk (in German).
t Meadville, September 18th; Hon. Henry lson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
n Mercer county, September 19th, 20th and t; Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five ces to be indicated by County Committee.
t Franklin, September 19th; Hon. Henry lson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
t Blairsville, September 19th; Gen. J. R awley, Gen. J. T. Owen.
t Beaver, September 19th; Gen. John A. gan, Hon. John Allison.
t New Castle, September 19th; Gen. E. F. yes, Hon. James Pollock.
t Canonsburg, September 20th (at one lock P. M.); Gen. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Jas. llock.
t Washington, September 20th (evening); n. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Pollock.
t Titusville, September 20th; Hon. Henry lson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
t Erie, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson, n. A. E. Burnside.
t Uniontown, September 21st; Gen. E. F. yes.
t Indiana, September 24th; Gen. E. F. yes.
t Tionesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W. ofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.
t Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. er, Hon. John Williamson.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE MORE.

ndication of Gen. Hartranft.

nother of Forney's Fables,

HE G. A. R. AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

[From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 12th inst.]

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—Sir: On Monday last I sent the following communication to the Philadelphia *Press*, with the request that the same be published as a contradiction to charges against General Hartranft, originating in that paper. Though abundant time has since lapsed, the *Press* has not only not published the communication, but since its receipt, while withholding my communication, has reiterated the charges. he following is the communication:

To the Editor of the Press. On the 26th of August at the following article was published in the "Allegheny Commercial" of the Philadelphia *Press*, to-wit:

"There is a new argument being used among the eterans of this county against Hartranft. It is in regard to his action in the Legislature in relation o the Grand Army of the Republic last year, on the ssuance of bounty land warrants to private soldiers nd non-commissioned officers. It is said he offered resolution in that body against the passage of such law by Congress, and was one of the committee which presented it as *we, the soldiers*,' to Congress resulting in the defeat of the measure."

Since which time I have frequently met with it in he different journals throughout the State opposed o the election of General Hartranft, and used as an rgument against his elevation to the gubernatorial hair of Pennsylvania. Many of these journals, including the Harrisburg *Patriot*, have commented upon it editorially for the purpose of doing injury to eneral Hartranft.

Asde from the warm feeling of political and personal friendship which I entertain for General hartranft, I conceive it to be a simple act of justice o correct any misapprehensions which may have been created by the false statement of your correspondent.

As the convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Pennsylvania, which met in Philadelphia on the 24th day of August last, el R. B. Beath (not Gen. Hartranft) introduced, nong a number of resolutions, the following, which ons, the first two of which were the only ones inconsiderate in the convention which had reference to or bore upon real acts.

Resolved, That the Department of Pennsylvania, rand Army of the Republic, earnestly protests ainst the passage of any law granting 160 acres of ad to honorably discharged soldiers or sailors, or her legal representatives, who, by reason of wounds hereon, as being adverse to a sound public policy in beautribution of public lands, tending to rob the ublic of the actual settlers nearly 250,000,000 res, and in no way conferring any appreciable enefit on those it is professed to serve.

Resolved, 2. That we cordially approve of an mendment to the homestead acts granting title to 60 acres of land to each and every soldier and sailor unty and navy during the rebellion, or the legal epresentatives of those deceased, after proper evidence thereon.

The third resolution urged Congress to pass a bill ncreasing pensions 20 per cent. The fourth resolution asked for a law equalizing bounties; and the fifth resolution was what accounts for the appointee by the Department Commander, of which committee the Department Commander should be hairman, in preference to all of the above resolutions be Senators and Representatives at Washington om the States.

A long debate ensued on the two first resolutions, n which those in favor of the resolutions took the osition: 1st. That the soldiers of Pennsylvania, while seeking the promotion of the interests of the oldiers as a class, were not losing sight of the essential dvantage of the general government. 2d. hat the passage of this resolution would throw pon the financial market of the country such a large umber of land warrants—not one soldier in a hundred dollar to become an actual settler—that the warrants would command but a trifle, the soldier ould be but little benefited by it, while the country ould be seriously and disastrously affected. When he final vote was taken, out of 120 delegates present, 91 voted against the passage of the resolutions, on. Gen. Hartranft, during part of the morning ession, was present, *but was not a delegate*, and of ourse took no part in the proceedings. Gen. Hartranft id not vote on the resolutions, and when the vote was aken, *he was no person in the hall*, and, of course, id not and could not have had any connection whatever with the passage of the resolutions. I, as ommander of the Grand Army of the Republic, epartment of Pennsylvania, appointed General hartranft as a member of the Committee of Five, ho were to proceed to Washington in accordance with resolution fifth, *without any consultation what ver with him*, and he knew nothing of his appointent as a member of that committee until I informed im of it several days after.

When we went to Washington with the resolution, eneral Hartranft, though a member of the committee, *did not go with us but met us there on the day in laying the resolution before either House of Congress.*

I am, very respectfully,
H. J. REEDER.

EASTON, Pa., September 7, 1872.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Marine Disaster at Valparaiso—Two Vessels Sunk and Six Others Damaged—Founderiug of Another at Sea—Political Riot.

NEW YORK, September 15.—Thosteamship Ocean queen, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., has arrived, and brings the following news:

Some uneasiness is felt at Aspinwall and Panama over the non-arrival of the steamship Bienville, the isaster to which was not known there.

The remains of Judge Mulligan, formerly of Lima, in American, who has been missing since last April, were found in the bushes a short distance from Panama recently.

Casas, Secretary General of Gutierrez, had fled to France.

The ship Cameronian was feundered off Cape Horn. All hands were saved and brought to Callao.

A severe norther at Valparaiso on August 10th caused the French steamer Ville de Bordeaux to cut adrift and she collided with the British ship Diva and sunk her, with the captain, mate, carpenter and three seamen. A Spanish brig was also sunk, and six other vessels were badly damaged by collision with the steamer, which was compelled to put to sea.

The treasure and machinery of the wrecked steamer Dover Castle has been recovered.

In a political riot in Santa Marta, New Granada, eight persons were killed and twenty wounded.

THE BALTIMORE FAILURES.

Disastrous Results Not Expected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1872.

The Baltimoreans now scem to think that the heavy failures in that city will not result as disastrously to business interests there as was feared. It is admitted that for a brief season the aggregate of bank deposits will be diminished, but at the same time it is conceded that bank accommodations, though temporarily lessened in volume, will be more equally distributed through all the avenues of trade, and will be diverted into healthier channels. The *Gazette* says that it has well known for a long time past that the great mercantile house of Kirkland, Chase & Co., whose business transactions amounted to upon sales to thirteen millions of dollars annually, together with houses with which in commercial matters it was more or less affiliated, has been carrying a heavy load of indebtedness, that its borrowed and lent account was enormous, and that its daily requirements and necessity of meeting them absorbed large sums of money which would otherwise have been available in promoting the general business interests of the city.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

President Grant and Horace Greeley were invited, by a committee of the Cincinnati Councils, to visit the Industrial Exposition now in progress there. The President declines, but Mr. Greeley will attend.

Hon. Richard H. Rousseau, brother of the late General Lovel H. Rousseau, and minister to Honduras under President Johnson, died at his residence in Louisville, Kentucky, on Saturday. He was regarded as one of the ablest chancery lawyers in that city.

The steamship New York, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The National Labor Congress will assemble at Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday next.

James Teviatsale, book-keeper for J. Brown & Co., clothing merchants in St. Louis, has absconded with about $1,500 of his employers' money.

The Lexington, Ky., races begin to-day and will continue through the week. The stables are all full, and a splendid season is anticipated. The celebrated racer, Longfellow, will be exhibited on the course each day to the races.

The steamer Baltic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. Gen. W. T. Sherman was among the passengers.

BUCKALEW IN THE OIL REGIONS.

FRIGID RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE.

He is Smoked Out at Last.

Declares in Favor of Greeley.

Democrats Urged to Support the Baltimore Nominees.

Mr. Buckalew, as our readers know, has been campaigning in the oil regions. The people there do not seem to take to him kindly, as everywhere the attendance at meetings where he was announced to speak was slim, and there was a notable lack of spirit and vim throughout. Of the meeting at Meadville on Thursday the following letter gives a fair account:

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., September 12, 1872.

The Greeley men held a mass meeting here yesterday. Buckalew, Hartley, Griffith and Kalbfus were present. It was the most complete fizzle ever known in the county. Never since the Democrats have had a party have they made such a ridiculous failure. Great preparations had been made to get out a large crowd, but the people didn't come. About five or six hundred persons—men, women and children—gathered around the stand, and of the voters at least one-half were and are for Grant and Hartranft. There was no enthusiasm; on the contrary, the whole proceedings were remarkable for depression. Whether it was the Maine election or the small number in attendance which affected the speakers, it is certain that something had made them desperate. In the afternoon Kalbfus made a speech, in which he was guilty of a most dastardly and slanderous attack on Gen. Hartranft. Among other lies, he said that the Republicans east of the mountains had given up the contest so far as Hartranft was concerned; that all it was necessary to do there was to show a portrait of Hartranft and one of Buckalew, and the people would see at once which was the honest man. "God Almighty had stamped on Hartranft's face the image of a dishonest man." These are fair specimens of the "arguments" by which they hope to make votes for Buckalew. The hero of the Fishing Creek, Col. Federacy aliases, has hitherto been what ought to be in the penitentiary, and claiming that he and Hartley were honest men. He even asked the people to vote for him—a proceeding which should be beneath the dignity of a candidate for Governor. The whole gang, from Griffith down to Hartley, paraded their own virtues before the people, and assured them from their own lips that they were honest men. Buckalew *may* be honest, but the people won't believe it so long as he associates and travels with such cattle as Kalbfus.

L.

AT OIL CITY.

The *Derrick*, an independent journal, gives this account of the meeting in Oil City on Friday:

"A nice little audience collected at the Academy of Music yesterday noon to see Mr. Buckalew, the—*what?*—candidate for Governor. Mr. B. made a short talk in favor of Buckalew, and spoke very much against Hartranft. Mr. Kalbfus made a very sharp, impassioned one—the best we have heard this season from either side. It stirred much enthusiasm from the Liberals, and corresponding disgust from the Radicals.

"It is a sharp and impudent dodge for Buckalew, the candidate for Governor, to travel through the State looking for votes, denunciation of opponents and promising the dear people to institute a political millennium at Harrisburg, and when asked his position on the Cincinnati national issues, to dodge and say he hasn't *time* to talk on that question. Then up comes Kalbfus and exclaims, 'I am for Greeley.' Begging the eloquent Mr. Kalbfus's pardon, the people are particularly interested in *his* position. *He* isn't running for Governor. Kalbfus's very entertaining and pointed talk doesn't answer for Buckalew's very suspicious and disingenuous silence. They think it a shrewd dodge, no doubt, but isn't very, very *thin?* What candidate for so high an office was ever before afraid to define his position? It hasn't the requisite thickness, gentlemen."

IN TITUSVILLE.

The K. G. C. candidate for Governor and his boon companions, Hartley and Kalbfus, addressed a fair audience in the Parshall Opera House, in Titusville, Friday night. According to the *Herald*'s report, Buckalew said that the Democrats ought to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention. That, we believe, is the first time he has even alluded to Greeley. Kalbfus, as usual, belaughtered Hartranft without stint. He pronounced the convention of soldiers and sailors to be held in Pittsburgh a fraud. After a few remarks, the meeting adjourned.

IN ROUSEVILLE.

The ex-Senator and his party were at Rouseville Saturday evening, where a crowd remarkable for neither size nor enthusiasm had been drummed up to greet them. The speeches were of the usual stamp, and made no converts to Greeleyism or Democracy.

Taken as a whole, the visit of Mr. Buckalew to the oil regions has not been productive of results which will swell the vote for him next month.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

British Submission to the Geneva Award.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the result of the labors of the Geneva tribunal, says: "While England has been held responsible for the depredations of several of the Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that morally she is not to blame. The United States government claimed damages for losses caused by a dozen vessels, but the Court of Arbitration held England liable unanimously only in the case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of a belief in the genuineness of our neutrality during the war in the United States, and disproves the flagrantly unjust accusations of unfriendliness in the American case presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the sum awarded as tending to obviate similar difficulties in the future."

A Geneva dispatch states that the award is $17,360,000, and that judgment for the same will be signed by the five members of the court as follows: The President, Count Schlopis, of Italy, Mr. Jacob Staempli, of Switzerland, Secretary of the board, Baron Techeudi, of Brazil, Sir Alexander Adams, on the part of the United States. Sir Alexander Cockburn, the British member of the board of arbitration, refuses to concur in the decision of the arbitrators, and repudiates the award. Count Sclopis, of Italy, is also of this opinion.

Indignation Meeting at Dublin.

DUBLIN, September 14.—An indignation meeting is to be held in this city on the 23d to protest against the course of the British government toward the press in Ireland.

The French President at Havre.

HAVRE, September 14.—Thiers arrived here this morning from Gonotille. He was waited upon by the city officers, with the mayor at their head, and presented with an address. Thiers, in reply, expressed his pleasure at the favorable relations existing between France and other nations. He said he would endeavor to remove all cause of contention among the French people, and would continue to govern the country in the same spirit as he had heretofore.

HAVRE, September 14.—The reception of Thiers in this city to-day, was of the warmest character. This afternoon he visited the American man-of-war Minnetonka, lying in the harbor. When he stepped on the deck of the vessel the band played the Marseillaise and the yards were manned. When he started upon his return, three cheers were given him by the crew. Large crowds of citizens gathered upon the quay and loudly cheered the Americans.

Opening of the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, 8 ptember 15.—The King opened the session of the new Cortes to-day. In his speech from the throne he stated that the efforts to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Papal See had so far proved unavailing. He promised that reforms in Cuba would be carried into effect as soon as the rebellion was over. The deficit in the budget was announced, and the Cortes called upon to provide means for meeting it.

The Markets.

LONDON, September 14, 2 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@93; for account 92¾. American Securities—nothing doing and prices nominal; 5-20s of 1865, 90¾; do 67, 90¾; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 89¾.

PARIS, September 14.—Rentes 55 francs 87 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 9¾d; middling Orleans 10¼d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, steady and unchanged.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Large Republican Meeting at West Alexander.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST ALEXANDER, PA., September 14, 1872.

An enthusiastic Grant and Wilson meeting was held at this place this evening. The hall was filled to overflowing. Addresses was made by Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, Pa., H. J. Vankirk, Esq., of Washington, Pa., and Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Monongahela City, Pa. Greeley, Brown and Buckalew no go at this place.

National Assembly of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, September 15.—A large majority of the representatives composing the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States, which convenes in this city to-morrow, arrived to day. Four representatives of the Order in Canada are present, and Prussia is represented by District Deputy Grand Sire Hugo Wohlfarth. The deliberations of the Grand Lodge will probably extend into next week, as many matters of general importance will be considered, among which are schools, libraries and asylums, the translation of the ritual and digest in German, a compilation of the history of the order and its relations in Australia, Peru and Europe generally.

The Lake County, Indiana, Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CROWN POINT, IND., September 14, 1872.

The fourteenth annual fair of the Lake County Agricultural Society closed to-day, having continued four days, one day longer than was at first intended. On account of the unfavorable weather the first and second days were mostly occupied in making entries; the rest of the business of the fair was done on the third and fourth days. The display of horses, cattle and hogs was very fine, as also that of machinery, &c. A baby show and some very fine racing were among the attractions of to-day. The fair is conceded to be a brilliant success.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

More Liberal Lying Exposed.

The Credit Mobilier Scandal.

Denial From Senator Wilson.

The Know Nothing Charge.

THAT SAME OLD SPEECH.

A "Villainous Forgery" of 1868 Doing Service Again.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1872.

Senator Henry Wilson arrived here this morning. He authorizes your correspondent to make the most positive denial of the charge so widely circulated of late, that he received from Oakes Ames an interest in the Credit Mobilier. He wishes the denial to be made in the most comprehensive sense, and at the same time so as to meet every detail of the scandalous charge. He never invested in the Credit Mobilier, or in its shares, bonds, or stocks, nor has he ever received from any one or owned any interest of any kind in that company, nor in shares, bonds or stocks of the Union Pacific Railroad, or of any other railroad or corporation that has been before Congress for legislation since he has been in the Senate. In short, the use of his name in the alleged list of members of Congress who received interests in the Credit Mobilier is without the shadow of justification, and the charge based upon it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

His reason for not noticing this charge in his speeches, or in a letter, when it first appeared, is his experience in attempting to correct the deliberate misstatements of the principal Liberal newspapers in regard to his alleged Know-Nothing speeches. He found in that case, that in spite of all his proof and explanations, these papers persisted in their false statements, and so had concluded to let their future slanders go. To-day Mr. Wilson found among his papers a letter from Mr. Colfax to the New York *Tribune*, which was printed in that journal November 17, 1868, which not only establishes the forgery of the Know-Nothing speech which the Liberal press has persisted in circulating, but shows that the *Tribune* knew it to be an old forgery. The letter of Mr. Colfax is as follows:

"*To the Editor of the Tribune*:—Sir: On my return home from the session of November 10th, I find almost a hundred Democratic papers from all parts of the Union, sent me by friends, containing a vile and scurrilous speech against foreigners, said to have been delivered by me in 1854 or 1855, and which appears to have been published simultaneously and by concert, North and South, East and West, in the closing weeks of the present canvass. I need not refer to this wicked and malignant libel, now that the election is over, save to say that, having been so extensively published from Maine to Nebraska, and vouched for as authentic by editors who were supposed to value their character for veracity, some honest persons of one party or other whose good opinions I value might suppose it possibly true. Allow me therefore to say, as I did publicly in this State last month, when this calumny against Know-Nothings first broke out, that it is in every word and syllable a forgery, that I never uttered such sentiments in 1854, nor in any other year, and that the vulgar and scurrilous language embodied in it never fell from my lips, nor were written by my pen, in that or any other connection, or on that or any other occasion. Precisely this same speech was printed by Democratic papers in this State a number of years ago, and then attributed to Mr. Wilson, who was a Republican candidate for Congress, but having been thus used with effect in one campaign, it was revamped in the recent canvass, with my name attached to it, by the same editors, every one of whom knew that it was a forgery before me to use such vile language in a speech on any subject. It will doubtless be used against some other Republican candidate hereafter, and if it does, I, therefore, a duty to expose its history and its falsity.

Yours truly,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, November 14, 1868.

The speech to which Mr. Colfax alludes, is identical throughout with the one which in this campaign has been attributed to Senator Wilson. At the time the above letter was written, the *Herald* had published it as one made by Mr. Colfax, and when his eater was published, in the *Tribune*, the editor added the following note:

"The *World* published this villainous forgery, well knowing it to be such, just before the election, circulating it to the Kentucky *Tycoon*, and thereby made a few votes by the fraud, while it had nothing of character to lose, the operation would not have resulted in a net profit of so many voters.—Ed. *Tribune*."

Another Denial.

General Garfield, who has just arrived here from the Indian country, has to-day had his first opportunity of seeing the charges connecting his name with receiving stock of the Credit Mobilier from Oakes Ames. He authorizes the statement that he never subscribed for a single share of that stock, and that he never received or saw a share of it. When the company was first formed Oakes Ames offered them stock in it, but refused to do so. Washington and exhibited a list of subscriptions of leading capitalists and some members of Congress to the stock of the company. The subscription was described as a popular one, of one thousand dollars each. Train urged General Garfield to subscribe on two occasions, and each time he declined. Subsequently he was again informed that the list was nearly completed, but that a chance remained for him if he desired, when he again declined, and to this day he has not subscribed or received a share of stock or bond of the company. It is well known here that under the Durant regime it was claimed by Durant and George Francis Train that every one purchased a thousand dollars of the company's money was used in Washington, but when the company attempted to obtain vouchers and the names of persons to whom the money was paid, it was impossible to obtain anything but very vague and unsatisfactory statements. The list which the Liberal papers are now circulating bears close resemblance to many others originating with George Francis Train.

Delegation for the Pittsburgh Convention.

A very large delegation, including the most of the prominent ex-officers of the volunteer army, left here to-night for Pittsburgh, and others will go to-morrow. Senator Wilson will follow to-morrow night. He will deliver eleven speeches in Pennsylvania, and then speak in Cleveland, Cincinnati and one other place, not yet named, in Ohio. From there he goes to Evansville, Indiana, thence to St. Louis, thence to Omaha and thence to take part in the Illinois campaign. General Butler, with General Hawley, go from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, then to Dayton and Columbus, and will both speak in Cincinnati on the 21st inst. General Butler has agreed to speak in Chicago, and on the 24th in Milwaukee. He will then speak in Indiana till the night before the October election, when his has promised to speak in Philadelphia.

Justice Swayne Not a Liberal.

The friends of Justice Swayne have received letters from Europe denying in a very warm manner that there is any truth in the report in the Liberal papers that he sympathizes with the Greeley movement. He is earnestly for Grant and Wilson.

WASHINGTON, D. C. September 14, 1872.

POLITICAL SLANDERS AGAINST REPUBLICAN OFFICERS—REPOSITEROUS CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

The attempt to fasten the charge of bribery upon Secretary Boutwell, Speaker Blaine and several Republican Representatives in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier, has already been shown to be utterly untrue in the case of Mr. Blaine. In the investigation, new evidence is not wanting to prove that the story is also false as regards the other gentlemen named. It is alleged that certain specified sums were paid to Secretary Boutwell and several members of Congress, in consideration of their services rendered in the House. That this statement is trumped up for political effect during the present political campaign, and for no other purpose, is established by an examination of the votes in the House on the several bills affecting the Union Pacific Railroad, by which it appears that Secretary Boutwell uniformly voted against this corporation, and was strongly opposed to granting them lands subsidy. Since Mr. Boutwell has been Secretary of the Treasury he has been persistent in trying to make all Pacific Railroad companies pay interest on their bonds guaranteed by the government, and for so doing has been assailed by the same papers which now accuse him of receiving money to assist these companies.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO DEALERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decids that peddlers of tobacco cannot put a substitute in their places to sell tobacco, snuff or cigars. The peddlers' special tax is a personal tax, and is not transferable. He who holds the sureties only for the acts done or performed by the principal, and the fine and penalty imposed by law in a like manner are chargeable only against the principal. Therefore every person who peddles tobacco, snuff or cigars, must qualify himself as such before entering upon the business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1872.

CLAIMS AGAINST SPAIN.

About one hundred claims, with proofs, have been filed before the commission of claims of citizens of the United States against Spain. It is said that on the 1st of October the commission will formally enter upon the consideration of cases. It is expected that by a few days Dr. Hodgkins will file a claim for a very large amount of money.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Our government has lately received communications from Minister Nelson relative to the interruption of the proceedings of the United States and Mexican Mixed Claims Commission, owing to the conduct of the Mexican Commissioner, but there has yet no definite action by the Mexican government. There is no doubt that the remonstrance will reach the Mexican government against the course of its commissioner. The commission will expire by the terms of the convention in February next, and it is the opinion of some of the attorneys who have had business before it that the convention will be an entire failure unless all the cases filed shall be acted on, and that even the awards on those which have been adjudicated will not be paid. This question is, however, considered by others to be involved in doubt.

VISITING INDIANS.

A delegation of Indians, forty in number, reached here this morning. They came under the care of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan.

OREGON SENATORSHIP.

From information just received it does not appear probable that either Corbett or Mitchell can be elected to the Senatorship from Oregon, and therefore there is reason to believe that Attorney General Williams will be adopted as a compromise candidate by the Republicans of the Legislature of that State.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

ERIE, PA., September 15.—The Pennsylvania State Fair opens here next Tuesday. The indications are that it will be the largest and finest exhibition the society has ever given. Fifteen thousand dollars in premiums are offered.

It turns out that the young lady who created the impression that she had flung herself off Niagara Falls for the love of a young man in Connecticut is alive and well, and only adopted the little ruse to deceive certain parties.

PENNSYLVANIA IN OCTOBER.

The Game to Carry the State for Buckalew Then and Greeley in October.

Republicans, Be On Your Guard.

The game of silence which Buckalew is playing on the stump, and of the Greeley leaders at all points of the canvass in this State, is beginning to develop itself. It is a deception in the hope of deluding Republicans into voting for Buckalew, and the offer of votes for Grant in November is being made in return for votes for Buckalew in October. "Greeley is out of the question, and Pennsylvania is certain to go against him in November. Come, now, give us your votes for Buckalew—the rule that, 'as goes Pennsylvania in October will the nation in November,' won't hold good this time," say the Greeley-Buckalew leaders. And this is the scheme to be worked henceforth till the October election. Its success depends on the readiness of Republicans to be deluded. Timely warning no doubt will be sufficient to frustrate it, and insure a solid vote for Hartranft as the only way to elect Grant.

While this game is being played in this State, one of it the Greeleyites are counting confidently on the consequences, should it succeed. For instance, the following, taken from a New York letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"De feat Hartranft by ten or twenty thousand in October, and it will be laughable to suppose that Grant can carry the State a month after. The moral effect of Senator Buckalew's election will guarantee us that grand old Keystone Commonwealth in November. It is perfectly ridiculous to think of Pennsylvania going for Grant.

The effect of the election of Buckalew would extend to all the doubtful States, and send them over to Greeley.

This is the argument of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* in its efforts to keep up the spirits of the Greeleyites in that quarter. We quote from an editorial in it on "the election:"

"If both Pennsylvania and Indiana go Liberal in October, Greeley's election will be a sure thing, and there is not the slightest doubt that a much greater number of Republicans in proportion have espoused the Liberal cause in these States than in Vermont and Maine, and a much greater number than would be required in a fair election to put down Radicalism."

With intelligent men we need not argue the truth of the proposition that a Republican vote for Buckalew is virtually two for Greeley. As bearing on this point we print the following extract from a letter written by an intelligent Pennsylvanian, who has just returned from a trip through the West and Northwest:

"During the present summer I have traveled in a number of the Western States by railroad and steamer, and have mingled with the representatives of all shades of politics, and find that almost the entire interest of the campaign is centered on the result of the October election in Pennsylvania. That Greeley men say, if we defeat Hartranft in October we are certain of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and New York, and Grant will meet with an inglorious defeat. The game is to keep Democratic speakers quiet, and send out screehead Republicans, as Blair, of Michigan, Scoville, of New Jersey, Schurz and others, to draw off Republicans and get out the Democrats quietly. This is their game and expectation. In conversation with many leading Democrats of this State whom I have met, I found that when from home they make no secret of it; and I have wondered if there is a voter in this State who desires the election of Grant that is fool enough to cast his vote against Hartranft, when Greeley men themselves say that such a vote is to be counted against Grant. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Illinois will stand ready to hear the first click of the telegraph on the night of our election, and they expect to hear that Hartranft is elected by an overwhelming majority; and I assure you that the contest will be ended and there will not be enough Greeleyism left to make a respectable shadow if he is.

A. P. H.

Republicans of Pennsylvania! This is the game to which you are asked to lend yourselves. Be not deceived. The only way to elect Grant is to defeat Buckalew.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, Middle States, Monday, winds veering to easterly, with cloudy weather along the coast; for the Middle States, winds veering easterly and southerly, with clear weather except along the coast, where partially cloudy weather will probably prevail; generally clear weather and high winds for the Southern States east of Mississippi; north and west of the Kentucky valley, winds veering from east easterly to southerly winds and probably increasing cloudiness west and south of Lake Michigan.

Homicide at Ironton, Ohio—a Boy of Six Years Shot.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., September 14, 1872.

Pogeman ran driving, about nine o'clock, J. C. Heitz, a barber, on Second street, came home and commenced raising a fuss with his wife, of course as seems he was jealous. He shot at her with a navy revolver, but missed her, and dodged into the hall then went to the stair landing, which went down both ways, and was talking loudly, when some man in the front part of the house fired a shot which took him to the floor of the stairs which told him to be quiet or he would arrest him. Heitz swore he would shoot the first man who came up the stairs. The man who fired the shot escaped out the back. Just then, August Rambacher, a boy of six years, came up the front and looked up the stairs and saw Heitz fired. The ball entered the left side of the boy, passing through him to the pavement where it was found. The boy lived until four o'clock next morning. Heitz was arrested by the sheriff last night. He threw his revolver out the sheriff knocked his arm up, tripped him, and secured him.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., September 14, 1872.

A man who resides near this place attempted suicide by trying to hang himself last night. Fortunately a neighbor discovered him in time to save him, after having under a temporary fit of insanity, caused by being overheated while threshing, a few days ago.

Deliberate Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, September 14.—Late this afternoon an unknown man deliberately walked nearly across the river on the rocks below the bridge, and walked into the rushing water in the chute, near Jobe's rock, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

HOUSEKEEPERS and laundresses will be pleased to know that Duryeas' famous "Satin Gloss Starch" is now being introduced in Pittsburgh. The reputation of this article needs no comment. Its popularity in the East and in Europe, where it has been used for the past fifteen years, is now extending over the great West. The best judges declare it to be the *perfection of equality*.

Campaign Equipment Manufactory.

By far the largest manufactory of campaign goods in this city is Witt's upholstery, No. 92 Third avenue. This establishment can furnish caps, capes, torches and leggings of any desired style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms—in fact, cheaper than they can be produced elsewhere. Over five hundred cubic have received their equipments at this establishment, and orders are still rapidly coming in, but with their immense force and ample facilities, the proprietors are enabled to keep pace with them, and at the same time give entire satisfaction.

WANTED—Sixty-five Thousand Dollars on City Property, valued at Three Hundred Thousand. Inquire of G. W. Nichols & Son, No. 4925 Butler street.

WANTED—Sixty-five Thousand Dollars on City Property, valued at Three Hundred Thousand. Inquire of G. W. Nichols & Son, No. 4925 Butler street.

WANTED—Sixty-five Thousand Dollars on City Property, valued at Three Hundred Thousand. Inquire of G. W. Nichols & Son, No. 4925 Butler street.

SPONGES, a fine lot just received, at Clark's drug store. MW

SARATOGA WATER, genuine on draught, at Clark's, 105 Fifth avenue. MW

Campaign Goods.

Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturers of caps and capes in all colors and styles. Orders by mail or telegram, attended to promptly. Wm. Fleming & Co.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SCHOOL DESKS—SECOND-HAND, for 30 to 50 scholars. Address, stating particulars, Box 35, Sewickley, Pa.

WANTED—NEWS AGENTS—TWO young men to sell Books and Papers on a Railroad. Apply at News Stand, Union Depot.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SAWYER at Planing or Moulding Machine, by a Young Man of experience. Address Box K, this office.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—TEN MEN, WANTED—TO EMPLOY—TEN MEN, at Coal Bank, Wilkinsburg, Pa. Steady work, good wages. Call at Coal Office, Central Hotel.

WANTED—GIRL—A GIRL TO DO General Housework in a family of four persons. Must come well recommended. Inquire of W. S. DUNSEATH, No. 76 Fifth avenue.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—100 shares Monongahela National Bank Stock. Also $10,000 Allegheny Valley R. R. 7-30 Bonds. GEO. B. HILL & CO., 38 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Asa's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 17 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first class Mortgages, Private Funds to apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. A number of Girls for all kind of work in the city. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—ENGINE—ONE EIGHT TO ten horse power Portable Engine, new or second hand. Address, giving price, builder, dimensions, and if used, how long and when built, Lock Box 30, Johnstown, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A FIRST-class Wholesale Grocery House in Philadelphia, a Salesman who can control a large trade in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. Address, with full particulars and references, D. I. & Co., Philadelphia P. O. MTW

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A RESPECTable woman, not over 30 years of age, that wants a steady home. For further particulars, write to Mr. WILLIAMS, giving the full particulars, Station B, Pittsburgh, which will be promptly answered.

DILWORTH BROTHERS,

243

LIBERTY STREET,

Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

GROCERIES,

AND

PROPRIETORS OF THEIR CELEBRATED BRAND OF

PRIME

ROASTED COFFEE!

Have in Store the Largest and Most Complete Stock of GROCERIES ever brought to this market, which they offer to the Trade on the Most Favorable Terms.

FOUND.

FOUND—A STRAY COW IN ALLEGHENY. If not claimed in 10 days will be sold according to law. Mayor's Office within ten days, will be sold according to law.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $15,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 139 Ohio street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT DESIRABLE Warehouse, No. 143 Liberty street, 20 by 60 feet. Possession given on September 10. M. B. COCHRA

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition is now ready. It contains extensive additions of matter bearing directly on the State issue, carefully prepared, and which should be widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

We are glad to notice the arrival in this city of Col. MERRILL and Lieut. F. A. MAHAN, of the Engineer corps. We understand that the latter is to remain here to take charge of the engineering operations at this end of the river. We hope that our river men will give the Lieutenant a cordial welcome, and that they will communicate freely with him about the wants of Pittsburgh commerce.

A MEETING of the State Executive Committee of straight-out Democrats was held in Philadelphia on Friday, at which it was resolved that the calling of a State Convention on the eve of the October election was inexpedient, and postponing the convention heretofore proposed for the 24th instant until after the close of the State campaign. The chairman of the committee was, however, instructed to cause an electoral ticket to be formed, by Congressional districts, at once, and also issue an address defining the position of the party and its candidates, and urging organization throughout the State.

MR. BUCKALEW has been smoked out at last. At Titusville, Tuesday evening, he exhorted his hearers to vote and work for GREELEY and BROWN. BUCKALEW and GREELEY are therefore one and the same in this contest. BUCKALEW attempted to shirk the responsibility—rather to play the game, after his own manner of stealing away the State for GREELEY—a game which he has been compelled to abandon, and take his chances of sinking or swimming with GREELEY. Though forced to take his stand, BUCKALEW's course has been none the less reprehensible, as it has shown on his part a willingness so play the fast and loose after the manner of the demagogue.

A NEW YORK paper makes a suggestion concerning the management of the political campaign in remote rural districts, which our friends in this State and other parts of the country might adopt with advantage and profit. It is this: that, in addition to the usual officers of the clubs in those sections, there should be appointed a reader. It will sometimes happen that local speakers are not always to be procured when these clubs meet, but speeches are to be found in almost every Republican paper which a good reader might read to the instruction of his audience and the promotion of the cause. The reproduction of short, stirring addresses of this character, together with the reading of the letters of some of the distinguished Democratic leaders and states-men who have pronounced for the Republican party, would probably be found of marked interest and advantage under such circumstances. It seems a good suggestion.

THE Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Herald* prints a letter from General THOMAS A. HARRIS, of that city, concerning General HARTRANFT, the Republican candidate for Governor of this State, in which a very handsome tribute is paid to the magnanimity and kindess of our gallant standard bearer. General HARRIS, an ex-rebel soldier, was taken prisoner by General HARTRANFT during the war, and the treatment accorded him was marked by so much generosity, that the sentiments of admiration and gratitude to which the chivalrous high-mindedness of his captor gave rise, have abided with him from that day to this. General HARRIS is a thorough-going Democrat, but in view of the unscrupulous efforts made in some quarters nearer home to blacken the character of General HARTRANFT and to detract from the value of his services, he considers it his duty to bear the testimony in question. Some of the professed friends of the Republican party in Pennsylvania would do well to imitate the disinterestedness of this honorable ex rebel, abroad.

THE extraordinary interest which Confederate papers everywhere, from one end of the country to the other, just now take in the welfare of the good old State of Pennsylvania, would be more touching if the causes of their profound solicitude were less disquisitable. Still the matter is flattering to our self-esteem. To be the cynosure of all eyes, the observed of all observers, is something to be proud of, after all, however greatly modesty may shrink from and desire to avoid the gaze. There are more eyes turned toward us at this juncture than looked skyward when PLANTAMOUR's comet was expected. NAPOLEON nerved his soldiers in Egypt by telling them that forty centuries looked down from the pyramids upon them to witness their behavior. Our case is pretty much the same. Forty millions of people are concentrating their optics upon us, hardly one of whom—so absorbed are they all in watching to see what we shall do—so much as even takes time to wink. Everybody is on tip-toe either of hope or fear. But we beg our GREELEY friends not to get nervous. Our people will relieve their anxiety in due time—for they read them and their motives like a book.

A VERY shrewd observer of human nature once remarked that he never heard a man very greatly abused that he was not inclined to think the better of him, and to transfer his suspicion and dislike to the author of the abuse. It is probable that a considerable majority of the intelligent and reflective citizens of Pennsylvania are fully of this old philosopher's way of thinking with respect to the General, and that the attempted swindle, now HARTRANFT with a full investigation of the whole, completely exonerated him from any complicity or wrong, and fully justified his official acts as Auditor General of the State, will create for him a deeper sympathy, and secure for him a heavier majority, than he would have received had the attacks in question not been made. We believe that the result of the election will show that every attempt to tarnish his character for political and official integrity has reacted disastrously upon his enemies; and we come to this conclusion from a thorough conviction that the voters of the good old Keystone State do not propose to be driven from the support of calumniated capacity and worthiness in the case of General HARTRANFT any more than in that of President GRANT.

MR. GREELEY's personal organ must have a care, or it will irretrievably damage the prospects of its principal before the campaign is half over. Remarking upon the hearty declaration of Judge BLACK, that Postmaster General CRESWELL executed his duty in the CHORPENNING case "with laborious fidelity and with the strictest regard for the supreme law of the land," the paper in question finds it impossible to refrain from dealing a stab at the man who has dared to vindicate the integrity of this maligned Cabinet officer, and therefore it sneers at "honest JEFF. BLACK," in much the same contemptuous manner in which those who best understand him declared themselves concerning "honest IAGO." Considering the invaluable service which Judge BLACK's support of Mr. GREELEY has rendered the Liberal cause, we submit that this sort of treatment is altogether too bad. It was not exactly for this that the astute lawyer ate his own words respecting the Baltimore cannibals, as PISTOL ate his leek, and smacked his lips after he had done. That paper should either unsay its mean suspicion or correct its recent statement that BLACK's letter denouncing the constitutional amendments as frauds, of whose extinction the election of Mr. GREELEY would begin the process, were so many "reasons for Democratic support."

MOST people, when they think of the Israelites in connection with literature, probably call to mind the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the characteristic productions of the race. Or it may be that the works of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS occur to them as most illustrative of the Jewish mind. If their reading happens to have been in the department of metaphysics, SPINOZA is of course remembered with great respect. And certainly none of these books are in the least suggestive of wit and humor as attributes of the wonderful people to which their authors belonged. The impression is, we believe, rather common that the Jewish character and intellect, capable of accomplishing great results both in action and in literature, are rather antipathic than otherwise to wit and humor. Perhaps the common notion respecting the contents and character of the Talmud may have helped to confirm this impression. People do not reflect how little is known about the uninspired literature of the Jews, and from a few instances make haste to draw a sweeping conclusion. But the example of HEINE might have sufficed as a caution. And now it seems that DAVID KALISCH, founder and editor of the *Kladderadatch*, who lately died in Berlin, was a Jew. *Kladderadatch*, the German *Punch*, has for some years been regarded as better than the English *Punch*, and, indeed, as the best of all the comic papers. KALISCH was born at Breslau in 1820. Designed by his parents for mercantile life, he disappointed their hopes, and joining HEINE in Paris, he devoted himself to literature. He founded the *Kladderadatch* in 1840, and sustained it for nearly a year by his own unaided efforts. It has since played a part of some importance in German political and social life, and every week forty thousand copies of it are at present circulated. Wherever the German language is read the German *Punch* is to be met with. KALISCH continued to edit and write for it as long as he lived.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

If animosities supposed to be buried and forgotten are somewhat revived, under the necessities of the Presidential canvass, Republicans are not responsible for the fact. The GRANT administration, in carrying out the policy of the party, was of course liable to mistakes, and was of course open to criticism. Unfortunately the party contained members who, having reached the highest positions accessible to them as Republicans, early resolved, if possible, to destroy the great organization to which they owed their place and honors. The office of critics and advisers of the party no longer satisfied their ambition whenever they discovered that their demands and suggestions could not be accepted as commands entitled to implicit obedience, making no allowance for the difficulties of the task assigned to the government, and looking upon its members and their acts with hostile eyes, they not only withdrew their support from the party, but combined with its life-long, bitter enemies to break it up, and destroy the reputation of its prominent friends. People ignorant of the political history of the country sometimes represent the Liberal attempt as merely such a coalition or fusion of parties as has several times before taken place. But the truth is that nothing of the kind, no similar coalescence of antagonistic partisan elements, was ever before witnessed in the United States within the domain of honorable politics. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on a memorable occasion, spoke of a certain alliance of his time as "the partnership of the Puritan and the blackleg, of BLIFIL and BLACK GEORGE" (in FIELDING's famous novel). The pungent saying may surely with equal propriety be applied to the coalition which has brought together the prominent leaders of the Liberal party.

An unavoidble result of the conspiracy has been to renew a conflict which the lovers of fraternal concord had regarded as completely settled. While they well knew that the elements of discord and strife were still present, smouldering in the ashes left by the war, probably few Republicans a year ago anticipated as possible the evil which has come to pass. Disaffection they knew to exist within the party, and they may have foreseen its increase. The frenzy of mortified or unsatisfied ambition, and the rancor of partisan malignity, which have degraded the nation in foreign eyes by denouncing its Chief Magistrate as a low, bad character, and which have reawakened the evil hopes of the late slaveholders, by denouncing the great party of freedom and progress as a band of thieves and robbers—these phenomena a year ago were not thought of as possible by the most cynical despiser of mankind among us. But the mischief has been done, and it behooves the people to meet its consequences as best they may. In the course of the resulting contest, old resentments and bitter memories are necessarily recalled, the responsibility rests with those who—not content to wait for time to do for the South what only time can do—are seeking to place the government in the hands of the party whose assiduous and constant efforts were through long years, aimed at its destruction.

In speaking thus generally, we do not overlook the generous and patriotic sentiments by which, no doubt, many of the Liberals are actuated. Far away from the scenes of Ku-Klux outrage, having no personal knowledge of the intense anxiety with which the freedmen and Unionists in the South regard the possibility of Democratic ascendancy, and judging the late slaveholders by themselves, these amiable Liberals desire to establish universal contentment in our Southern borders. Their motives are worthy and respectable, but they do not reflect that the consummation so much desired by them is at present, and for years to come will be, simply impossible. Slavery was abolished in the British West Indies nearly forty years ago, and in the way of compensation the masters received twenty or more millions of pounds sterling. An apprenticeship system was also established. And yet probably nine-tenths of the negro slaveholders have been reduced to beggary and to the act of emancipation. Whoever has in his travels met with one of the class, has usually heard him deploring the folly of Parliament and denouncing Exeter Hall. If the power had rested with the islanders, nothing is more certain than that slavery would have been restored. It is only the younger generation of planters who are capable of perceiving any benefits in emancipation, and even they are supported by a not insignificant party in England, have been known to clamor for reinslavement as the only way of fully utilizing the negro. In reference to our own countrymen of the South, we may hope for better things; but it would be folly to hope for much in the way of cordial acquiescence in the establishment of legal equality between them and the freedmen. In the days of slavery the masters always said that, except as masters and slaves, the whites and blacks could not live together. Doubtless they think so still, and though they have no hope of restoring slavery, they do still hope once more to *rule* the negroes under sanction of the national authority in Democratic hands. To allege the constitutional amendments as sufficient protection for the blacks of the South in the midst of a white population disposed to oppress them, is not more wise than to confide in the seventh commandment for the protection of innocence in a brothel.

As to the real state of feeling in the South evidently many of the liberal friends are quite in the dark. While they supply their lack of knowledge by copious draughts upon their charitable imaginations, from the *Free Presse von Texas*, the organ of the German Unionists in that State, it appears that the leading men who in 1866 boasted of their purpose soon to renew the war, and who organized a complete system of terrorism over the Union settlements, are all now zealous supporters of GREELEY. Under the encouragement of President JOHNSON's policy, to shoot a negro was regarded as a meritorious act. "In 1865 and 1866, within the limits of Texas, more than a thousand men were murdered, and not a single one of the murderers was ever called to account." This is the quiet statement of the *Presse*, manifestly telling the mere truth, and animated by no other motive than that of securing right and justice for all. And the same paper tells us that the torrent of abuse and denunciation then poured upon the whole North, and the friends in the South, is now poured upon the Republican party and GRANT's administration. To GREELEY and his Democratic supporters they look for justice, by which they mean compensation for their emancipated chattels and the right to rule them.

We do not hesitate to say that it would have been more humane to leave the negroes in slavery than, after having liberated them, to leave them at the mercy of the whites under a Democratic national administration.

FANCIFUL REASONING.

A deplorable accident lately happened in the harbor of Cherbourg, France, by the sinking of a boat: M. DELAUNAY, a well-known man of science, and three or four other persons less distinguished, losing their lives. So many accidents are constantly occurring in different parts of the world, that this particular misfortune might not be worthy of special notice, but so far away from the scene of its occurrence, if it had not been turned to political account by the French champions of monarchy. Because a certain ship, the Coligny, which is commonly stationed in Cherbourg road for the purpose of maintaining order there, had gone round to Trouville in honor of President THIERS, and was thus unable to send out a boat for the rescue of the drowning men, the most important organ of the royalist party is denouncing M. THIERS as directly responsible for the death of M. DELAUNAY and his fellow sufferers. Americans, undisturbed by the mists of partisan prejudice and passion, are at once struck with the absurdity of the charge, and set it down as an illustration of the eccentricities of French political warfare. And yet, not a few of our free and independent citizens who smile at French inconsequence and wildness of inference where political opponents are concerned, habitually in the present Presidential canvass, exemplify the same logical method. The great peculiarity of the method is its facility, or the ease with which it is applied. Facts are said to be stubborn things, and the ascertainment and arrangement of them so as to form a satisfactory induction have always involved difficulty and labor. Let it be assumed that facts need not be studied in their just relations, and that imagination stimulated by passion may take the place of strict inquiry, and all difficulties and embarrassments immediately vanish from the path of the reasoner, whether male or female, no matter whether the subject be a curtain lecture or a political harangue. Thus relieved of all hampering fetters, the speaker may hold the Republican party responsible for the narrow bigotry of those who used with felicitous candor to call themselves know-Nothings. At the close of the war a considerable number of Republicans, and War Democrats also, were in favor of inflicting severe punishment on the ring-leaders of the rebellion. There is, therefore, sufficient grounds upon which a reasoner of the class referred to may denounce the Republican party of to-day for its cruelty to the South. His intelligent hearers, however, remember that upon the whole a policy of extraordinary clemency has been pursued by General GRANT and his administration, with the entire approbation of the Republican party, and that even the measures of severity now found fault with, received the support of the Liberal candidate for the Presidential office. It is utterly untrue that Republicans in general entertain any feelings of hostility toward the Southern people. They desire nothing so much as absolute reconciliation. But they do not believe that, in order to effect so desirable a consummation, they are called upon to admit, or rather to proclaim by act, that their whole course toward the South has been wrong and oppressive. They do not believe that in order to please the South they are called upon to transfer its management from the hands of their sympathizers to the hands of the men who sympathized with the rebellion. They do not believe that Republican policy in the late slave States is proved to have been all wrong, because six or seven years have not sufficed to obliterate the traces of the greatest social revolution of modern times. And last, though not least, they do not forget that when they abolished slavery they incurred the obligation of protecting the freedmen against all attempts to lessen the privileges conferred upon them. In a task of such magnitude, difficulties and perhaps abuses were inevitable, and it is not surprising that enemies of the administration, encouraged by the detection of real faults and short-comings, try to make the President and his party responsible even for the defects of the human nature of the Southern people. There is really no limit to the unreasonableness of such assailants. But it is truly gratifying to perceive that the masses of the American people are sufficiently enlightened to smile at a kind of criticism which, if effective, would make all government impossible.

BUCKALEW'S ELECTION GRANT'S DEFEAT.

There are yet a few papers in the State which profess to hold that the State and National campaigns have no necessary correlation wi h each other, and that a vote against the Buckalew ticket in October will not impair the prospects of Republican success in November. The evidence of all experience is directly at variance with this assumption, and it is a noticeable fact that the coalition journals elsewhere, without exception, take an exactly opposite view of the case. Every paper of this class holds that a vote for BUCKALEW is a vote for GREELEY. This is now the sole burden and tenor of their argument, and the point is also carefully pressed home by every Confederate stump speaker from one end of the State to the other. Moreover, they profess themselves confident that BUCKALEW's election would not only turn the scales for GREELEY in this State, but also in Ohio, Indiana, and other close States, which will subsequently go for the Democratic ticket should Pennsylvania elect General HARTRANFT for Governor a month earlier. The fact is that the two campaigns cannot be dissociated, and our friends everywhere would do well to bear in mind that upon their compactness, firmness and success in the October struggle the fortunes of the Presidential struggle principally hinge. Stand fast.

GENERAL BURNSIDE.

We regret to learn that important private matters will require General A. E. BURNSIDE to sail for Europe on Saturday next, and he will thereby be prevented from fulfilling his engagements to speak in this State. The General will arrive in the city this afternoon, and remain until the midnight train on Tuesday night. He will return from abroad before the November election.

THE Democrats are offering to give two, even three votes, for GRANT in November for one for BUCKALEW in October. Anything to beat HARTRANFT is their motto now. No one supposes that they would live up to any agreement that they might make to vote for GRANT. Having beaten HARTRANFT, they believe they would make their way clear to elect GREELEY. Seeing that the Republicans, on the same ground, are going—must go—solidly for HARTRANFT to elect GRANT, the Democrats have resolved to make a desperate effort to draw them into a scheme which has for its purpose the capture of Pennsylvania in October, the effect of which would be felt equally in half a dozen other States in favor of GRANT. How absurd they will be deceived. The Presidential election will be virtually decided by Pennsylvania in October. At any rate, the defeat of the Republican party here then would put the supporters of GRANT at a fearful disadvantage, not only in our own State, but in Indiana, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New Jersey, and a number of other States, while even Ohio and Illinois might be shaken. What Republican will depart for an instant from the only line of duty and principle, and assist the enemy to victory in the nation by helping them, directly or indirectly, to carry Pennsylvania in October?

Fenton's Home.

An intelligent correspondent of the Elmira *Advertiser*, residing in Jamestown, writes that he was surprised to learn from the *Tribune* that the Republican party there was rent to pieces. He does not believe the statement, and thus gives the reasons for his want of faith: "I was employed to take an impartial canvass of the whole town. I visited nearly every house and saw nearly every voter. I depended on other reliable sources where I could not hear from them personally. The result is, of 1,200 votes in the town, 'Grant, Greeley and doubtful.' The doubtful ones were those who said they perhaps should not vote at all. Some were for the Cincinnati Convention, others said that they would be d—d if they would vote for either. Greeley has not a friend to put them in each column, as I took it down on the spot, with Grant, Greeley, Doubtful, and Don't Vote. There were perhaps 50 to 100 names that I put, but could not see them, when I would not profitably alter the proportions. One thing I observed, the Grant men said with an emphasis, that they would fight it out on that line, 'Grant every time,' while many times, especially when the party was formerly a Democratic one, they would jocularly and crossly say, 'Greeley, or put me down doubtful.' Another feature stood out prominently. I should think nineteen out of twenty of the ladies, (God bless them, who would not give them a vote?) in their bosoms still burned the loyal fires of '61, and though many times their male relatives felt and talked voice differently, they were for Grant. Many with tears in their eyes would say, 'We cannot bear to see undone what cost us so much suffering to accomplish; for, we fear it will be as if the same party gets into power who opposed us in the last war."

Philadelphia Manufacturers.

Manufacturing in Philadelphia is large and unusually active. Its primary wealth and business interests, in trade, especially those connected with metals, unusually full of orders. But all are fully employed. While this is so, the commission men, the jobbers and retailers, and all engaged in the handling and delivering of the products of labor to consumers, will find good times. There is but one difficulty in the way to-day, resulting from the profits high, and that is the old, and often condemned as ruinous, practice of rivalry in making sales. The moment a house or firm sees a sale for the following month, or year, in the desire to excel in the amount of sales, it is entering upon dangerous ground. Profits are reduced once followed by tempting offers to sell at ruinously low profits, on extended credits, or to discredited buyers. The result includes the danger of the first, all, while cash or short credit at small profits insures a generous competence for all.

THE remains of a number of ancient copper mines have lately been discovered on Isle Royal, in Lake Superior. These mines show undoubted proofs of having been worked by a race of men who are now extinct, and of whom we possess little or no knowledge other than that left behind by such traces as are now being brought to view here. Shafts of considerable depth, filled up by the accumulated debris of ages, are being opened, and in penetrating to a distance of 60 feet, tools of wonderful workmanship are produced, together with charcoal remains, which rock dates as the most ancient. These tools are formed from copper tools whose temper and durability would astonish the ingenious makers of such things of the present age. Hammers and chisels seem to have been the principal implements for working the mine, which, together with fire, succeeded the ore to a condition which rendered its removal in detail easily accomplished. Finely tempered knife blades have been picked out of the pit, and great granite hammers of such a size as to require the strength of no ordinary man to wield successfully.

THE tanning business has now reached a point of depression quite exceptional in the general prosperity of business. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that half the tanneries in the country are idle, not for their usual summer repairs, but with the avowed intention of stopping production until the great stock of leather on hand has been consumed or exported. The facts is that in the manufacture of leather there has been an over production, so that in spite of constantly rising prices for hides, leather has been a drug at old prices, and only those who realized a profit scarcely equal to the ordinary rate of interest. The price of hides has advanced another half cent per pound within a fortnight, being kept up by the competition of foreign purchasers. The high prices for the tanning trade also attracted a foreign market for the manufactured leather rather than for the hides. But still as a large proportion of the foreign trade is large enough to set the prices for our home market. But the shoe and boot makers, who have the upper hand to monopolize the profits, are also supposed to be in immediate need of supplies.

THE Newville, Pa., *Star* gives this account of a pomological curiosity: S. Killian, of Newton township, showed us a peculiar apple which grows on a very peculiar apple tree. At the point last year's growth terminates, and the new growth commences, the rolling mills, machine shops, flour mills, cotton establishments, car works, and other manufacturing establishments, give it articles of its own product to distribute broadcast over the world.

The latest novelty in the shape of conventions was a congress of Dutch dancing-masters which lately assembled at Amsterdam. A great many questions were discussed, and it was decided to establish an association of dancing-masters, with the view of elevating the art to a height it has never yet attained.

The manufacture of doll's shoes from scraps of morocco, all fancy buttoned and tipped, has, within the past three years, grown into a big business. One manufacturer in Massachusetts turns out 50,000 pairs per annum, and uses 20,000 feet of morocco and sheepskin. The little pets of the household angels are well equipped, it seems, after all.

A burglar robbed a young lady's room in New York city, taking among his booty a valuable watch and a silk dress. The young lady shut herself up in her room, declared that the burglar should not escape in a day or two a bundle containing them was left on the door-step. What an acquisition that young lady would be to the national treasury!

A large foundry is being erected at Brainard, Minn., by the Superior and Pacific Car Shop Company, to be run by steam and do all car wheel and other castings for the Northern Pacific road, and eventually, if necessary, will put in machinery for doing all kinds of mill work.

It is said that the soil of Ireland is fatal to snakes. A son of Dr. Kirby, who visited the green isle this summer, and returned to New York with a memento in the shape of a shamrock growing in Irish soil, tested the matter by placing a snake within the box containing the plant. The creature died almost immediately.

Increasing apprehensions prevail in England respecting the threatened failure of the potato crop both in that country and in Ireland. At the suggestion of Prime Minister GLADSTONE, a meeting was held to consider the threatened potato famine, give publicity to a method for utilizing the diseased tubers. The introduction of the beet root, the foliage of the turnip, and various other vegetables as articles of daily consumption, is urged.

The Southern planters are fast finding out the advantages of free labor, and are already beginning to harvest their cotton crop on the Western system, by employing a full supply of hands at the planting and picking season of the year only, and keeping only a few field hands to keep the growing crop in trim.

The yield of the California and Heela mines, Lake Superior, for the month ending August 31, amounted to 930 tons, 1,830 pounds of mineral. This is the biggest month y return ever reported from the mines, and excels anything in the history of copper mining in the world.

The Bostonians have come to the conclusion that it would be wicked to raffle off the public building and the lottery ended now they don't know what under the sun to do with them.

A new smuggling dodge has come to light in New York. The best quality of Havana cigars are put up in India rubber bags in Cuba, shipped on the steamers and then thrown overboard in New York bay. Small boats follow the steamer and pick them up. Custom house officials have detected the trick.

Our trade with the Australian colonies is rapidly increasing. Of thirty-six ships that have sailed from the colonial ports within sixty days, at date of last advices, at least two-thirds were American. This is a good and hopeful sign. By way of San Francisco the growing wealth of the Australian colonies and their large demand for manufactured goods will find its way to this country.

In England, some wearisome Gradgrind of a statistician finds out idlots are on the increase in the United Kingdom since 1859, and as no reason is assigned we must conclude "it's owing to the beer, you know."

Florida boasts of a one legged Confederate soldier who has been married since the war, and who has been made the happy father of four pairs of twins in succession. A most valuable legal-infantry man.

The total cotton product of the country for the year 1871-72, ending August 31, is put down authoritatively at 2,974,351 bales, against 4,349,006 bales the year previous. The exports were 3,957,314 bales, against 3,134,172 bales for the year 1870-71. The total consumption in the United States for the year just closed is 1,187,540 bales, against 1,166,968 bales the year before.

Atlanta, Ga., is the coming great inland city of the South. Its railroad lines, diverging to all points, make it the great distributing center. Its rolling mills, machine shops, flour mills, cotton establishments, car works, and other manufacturing establishments, give it articles of its own product to distribute broadcast over the world.

The latest novelty in the shape of conventions was a congress of Dutch dancing-masters which lately assembled at Amsterdam. A great many questions were discussed, and it was decided to establish an association of dancing-masters, with the view of elevating the art to a height it has never yet attained.

A Tennessee paper gravely announces that a cow being recently cornered in one of the deep railway cuts at the foot of Lookout Mountain, climbed up the side and held to the rocks by her forefeet until the train had swept past.

English boots and shoes are now in great demand in our American markets. They are not handsome, but broad, comfortable and well made.

Oregon will soon be added to the list of wool-growing States. Some enterprising farmers have purchased choice merino sheep, and it is said that some of the very best and purest-blooded animals in the world are to be found in that State.

A table of exports, prepared for the Chamber of Commerce of Newfoundland and Labrador, for 1871, shows the total value of the various products of the people there to be $6,154,506. This speaks well for the industry of the people of those isolated colonies, and develops the immense value of their fisheries.

An Irishman and a negro who were nearly suffocating in a mine in Kentucky, last week, have met with a peculiar misfortune. They were both reported to be recovering, and were both going about attending to their usual business, when suddenly and unaccountably both became deaf and dumb. At last accounts they could neither hear nor speak.

Remarking on the recent unsuccessful attempt of a man to swim across the English channel, the London *Times* says that seventy years ago, three men, convicted of a political offense, to escape punishment, swam from Calais to Dover. One was drowned, the other two landed on the beach, one in an utter state of exhaustion, from which he died; the third recovered and lived for several years.

A member of Congress is said to be devising a national detective police system that will be effectual and inexpensive, the business as at present conducted, in many instances, placing a premium on crime.

The swindlers have not yet ceased to make capital out of the Chicago fire, a young man having just been operating in some of the towns of Massachusetts, pretending to call at a house where the gentleman is out, and, pretending to be of a family on terms of friendship with him, to wheedle the ladies of the house out of their spare change on the plea of losses by the great disaster.

A specimen of so-called "eatable earth" from South Persia has lately been analyzed by a New York chemist. It contains carbonic acid, and performs the office of what is commonly called baking powder. It is eaten only in combination with flour made into bread.

The amount of metallic iron in different articles of ailment has formed the subject of some recent investigations. The maximum quantity is found in the blood of hogs, and the minimum in carrots.

A New England mechanic thinks we need have no money machinery, for that of the organ or piano is as complicated a contrivance as any, and yet by careful packing with leather and wool of the various parts gives us nothing but sweet sounds. Blessed be the day of sleigh inventions, when rubber tires, musical whistles and low-humming machinery, shall make life endurable in every crowded city.

Late investigations near the Sandwich Islands have proved that coral aggregates at the rate of seventeen feet in a century, instead of a few inches in that time, according to accepted scientific estimates.

When the ships now in process of construction by Germany are completed, that nation will have a war fleet of sixty-two vessels, with an armament of five thousand guns.

It is said that the lives of many valuable horses have been sacrificed in Philadelphia by drinking from the public fountains. Every old diseased horse drinks out of them.

On the 18th of the present month a National Pork Packers' Convention will assemble in Cincinnati. Indications are that the attendance will be large and general. Preparations are being made by the Pork Packers' Association of Cincinnati to receive the delegates in a proper manner, and to provide the Convention with adequate facilities for holding its sessions.

GENERAL AND PARVICULAR.

The most prosperous city in the South appears to be Charleston. Her exports for the year ending August 31st were $37,975,0 0, four o five times as much as in 1865-6. The trade in rice, Sea Island cotton and fertilizers all centers in Charleston, and is increasing year by year. The burned district is being rapidly but t up, and fine blocks and residences are going up all over the city.

Government has finally recognized the legitimacy of the Homeopathic school of medicine by appointing one of its physicians examining surgeon in the Pension office.

It has become fashionable to remain at Newport during the winter months, about twenty prominent New York families having remained during the past year; in view of which a stock company representing one million dollars has been formed for the purpose of erecting cottages to meet the increased demand.

Two old and corpulent citizens of Richmond, Virginia, with "plenty of stomach for a fight," lately got into a row, but their abdominal protuberances were such that they were unable to spoil one another's visages and were easily separated.

Tooth picks have become an important article of trade. One tooth pick factory in Canton, Maine, furnishes more work than all other business in to-n. Over one hundred cords of poplar have been hauled for its use this season, and converted into tooth picks.

The most sensible premium yet heard of is offered at a California fair to the young woman who shall prepare the best dinner at the smallest cost. It is also a matrimonial premium.

The losses on ninety-three plantations on Warrior river, in Alabama, in the recent floods, aggregate over $400,000. Of these fifty-seven met with a total loss of every bushel of corn, every bale of cotton, and every item of stock and improvements; only eighteen were entirely saved and the remaining seventeen were only able to foot up a trifle, snatched from destruction, in the way of such stock as could be hastily removed.

The second crop of grass in New Hampshire this year will, it is said, be equivalent to the full crop of hay made in the State last year.

Shreveport, Louisiana, papers say that the Texas and Pacific Railway is being pushed rapidly westward. Every boat lands a large proportion of her freight at that point for the use of Colonel Scott, chief engineer. Already the results of Northern capital and energy and vim are apparent. The completion of this road opens a magnificent future to the Southwest.

Grape culture is attracting much interest all over the United States where the vine can be successfully grown. New varieties are being constantly put upon the market, which, it is announced, has caused the Department at Washington to make a uniform test of each, for the purpose of ascertaining their comparative value.

A New Jersey genius is all ready to bridge the Atlantic. He has perfected his plans and figured it out, and it will take only the labor of a million of men for a century. He is willing to stake other people's money on the success of the scheme.

The Chicago correspondent of a Boston paper commences a column article with the sentence, "The demand for false hair is increasing." Astute scribe.

American tourists are now returning from Europe in large numbers, and it is necessary to engage passage from the other side several weeks ahead.

Ralph Waldo Emerson confesses to a feeling of fatigue, and talks of going to Europe while his house is rebuilding and his studies are necessarily partially interrupted.

Mr. Henry M. Smith, who left the Chicago *Tribune* about six years ago to become one of the editors and proprietors of the *Republican*, returns to the former paper as managing editor. He will also continue to be Secretary of the Pacific Hotel Company, a position he has held since the original organization of that company. Horace White continues to be editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*. Both he and Mr. Smith were "boys" together in the office in which they commenced their editorial career, twenty years ago, and neither of them has lost his respect for their "first love." Mr. Smith enters upon his new *Tribune* connection to-day.

A correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) *Post*, writing from Watch Hill, R. I., gives this little incident connected with the Mollis disaster: "At the Ocean House, Captain Nash, who toiled nearly all day, had some thirty survivors and many of the bodies that had been washed on shore. As he came back to his hotel about 5 P. M., he was told that some of the Lowell boarders had not appeared at the dinner table. Supposing their meals had been prepared that day. Indignant at this ill-timed grumbling, he summoned his boarders to the dining room and in the hearing of all, told the folks that ain't satisfied can leave your board bills unpaid, and get your dinner as near your liking as you charge it to me, and then clear out." A round of applause followed this merited rebuke, and no more fault-finding was heard at that table.

The Boston *Globe* of Thursday says: "We are directed to state that Mr. H. W. Longfellow's name was used without his authority by the so-called Liberal Republicans at Worcester. Mr. Longfellow says: 'I do not vote with that party.'"

The arrest of Forrester, accused of being the murderer of Nathan, was not, it seems, so accidental as was at first supposed. He was delivered up by an accomplice, whose treachery is supposed to have saved him a term in the penitentiary. Forrester is entirely ignorant of the treachery practiced on him.

Various statements having been published in regard to the condition of the eyesight of Jefferson, the comedian, and canceling his dramatic engagements in New England, that gentleman in a note to yesterday morning says: "Precise mention that no eyes are completely cured, but I deem it prudent to refrain from further allusion to the matter."

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." A New York lady visiting in Providence the past two weeks was strongly impressed that she ought to go home, and made arrangements to depart a week ago on Friday night, but was persuaded not to stay over Sunday so as to have a relative's company. On Sunday morning about four o'clock she awoke, and saw her sister that she had left in New York, standing in the room, and got up to greet her when the vision vanished. She returned to bed and was again awakened with the same strong vision, and soon received word that her sister, whom she had left at home well, and of whose illness she had not heard, had died at that very hour.

THE difficulty of overcoming the nauseating qualities of cod-liver oil has attracted the attention of many pharmaceutists, and others of M. Tissier, who has lately published the results of his experiments. He takes of the white gelatin four parts, twenty-five parts of distilled water, the same of simple syrup and fifty parts of refined powdered sugar. The gelatin is heated in a water bath, with the water and syrup, till dissolved, the cod-liver oil and sugar being mixed in a mortar; the two compounds are then stirred together, and the stirring continued till the mixture is cold. It will then appear as a gelatinous mass, and powdered sugar is then added till a firm paste is made, which after being cut into small pieces, is left to dry and a disguise to the high body of which he was then a member. This alone was sufficient to incure the malignant hatred of every copperhead in the Commonwealth. The charge is made by these unscrupulous patrons par excellence that Albright had done something dishonorable in taking a bounty when he raised his second regiment in 1864. The adjutant of his regiment, Major W. D. Eckenbach, of Allentown, has, though the opponent of Gen. Albright, politically, has the true manhood to dispose effectually of the slander. Having failed to establish what he had done anything dishonorable, Albright's defamers changed their story somewhat, and then charged that he had entered the service as a substitute for Mr. A. L. Mumper, of Anderried, this county. Mr. Mumper has published a letter denying this falsehood, and stating that had no substitute in the service during the war.

So one after another of the miserable falsehoods, invented by hate and conceived in malice, have been disposed of, and in a way that ought to cover with shame the inventors of them.—*From the Scranton Republican.*

General Charles Albright.

The Democratic press of the more debased class in certain portions of the State are just now engaged in one of those low partisan assaults which periodically disgrace the politics of our country. Their target in this instance is General Albright, one of the candidates on the Republican ticket for Congress, and their object is to create the impression that it is necessary for us to make any defense of him against his libelers, for his public record and private character are alike beyond the reach of his calumniators. These attacks upon him, we notice, are confined almost exclusively to the coal regions, and it is safe for no other reason than because he has been indorsed by the Labor Reformers as one of their candidates, and the Democracy do not desire such an indorsement by vile slanders and malicious libels. In this community his record as a soldier is not unknown, for he was colonel of the 78th regiment Colonel Oakford, and there are to day in Scanton and vicinity not less than one hundred and fifty "boys in blue" who served in his immediate command, and such men as Capt. Jas Archbald, Capt. Richard Sidwell, Col. F. L. Hitchcock, Lieutenant Hicks Jay, and many others, whether differing with him politically or not, will bear evidence to his manhood, honor and gallantry. The charges now made against Gen. Albright are the inventions of a Harrisburg hireling, who, when the regiment was mustered out of service, left it to accept a commission in the Camp Curtin, and subsequently apologized for the cowardice of Harrisburg. Besides the fact of Albright's indorsement by the Labor Reformers, the infamous attack upon him, and the base falsehood and villainous slander, are both gratuitous and cowardly. Albright was under no obligations to Major General Couch, and that commander sent him to Columbia county to attend to Mr. Buckalew's little game. He and Senator Buckalew have had a little unpleasantness at Bloomsburg, in which Albright denounced the Senator as untrue to his country and a disgrace to the high body of which he was then a member. This alone was sufficient to incure the malignant hatred of every copperhead in the Commonwealth. The charge is made by these unscrupulous patrons par excellence that Albright had done something dishonorable in taking a bounty when he raised his second regiment in 1864. The adjutant of his regiment, Major W. D. Eckenbach, of Allentown, has, though an opponent of Gen. Albright, politically, has the true manhood to dispose effectually of the slander. Having failed to establish what he had done anything dishonorable, Albright's defamers changed their story somewhat, and then charged that he had entered the service as a substitute for Mr. A. L. Mumper, of Anderried, this county. Mr. Mumper hbe published a letter denying this falsehood, and stating that had no substitute in the service during the war.

So one after another of the miserable falsehoods, invented by hate and conceived in malice, have been disposed of, and in a way that ought to cover with shame the inventors of them.—*From the Scranton Republican.*

PERSONAL.

W. C. Plummer, one of the editors of the Titusville *Courier*, was attacked by a man named Witherup last Friday evening, and so severely beaten that his recovery is considered doubtful.

James Gordon Bennett's will was probated in the office of the Surrogate at New York last week. Mr. Bennett bequeathes to his wife, provided she accepts the same in lieu of dower, the use of his house, stable, and appurtenances on Fifth avenue, during her natural life or widow

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 14, 1872.

We feel disposed to-day to take an extended view of the financial market.

As the various nerves of the body connect with the center of consciousness, the slightest or any disturbance of the brain train, and any disturbance of the brain affects the whole system, so the nerve chains of the financial world are so connected that any disturbance of the financial ater of the world that any disturbing causeture must have its effect throughout he financial system.

London is the great clearing house of the world, the point at which the settlements of trade balances between different countries are made.

The ease in the New York money market is attributed to the presence of extraordinary supplies of foreign capital, which seeks employment on call, and which is supposed to have been placed there partly for the purpose of selling English bankers to command the supplies of gold thereby. This side should be considered. Any unfavorable turn of events occur in connection with the prodigious payments of indemnity money by France to Germany the payments are chiefly made through the bank of England, whose stock of bullion is liable at any moment to run lower than a safe level. By means of these credits English bankers can, by cable orders, ship gold to Europe in a short time.

The amount of this foreign capital account in New York is estimated by bankers conversant with the subject at at least twenty millions of dollars.

But so-to-day Bismarck, who has so long controlled the destiny of European nations, controlled the destiny of European nations, controlled the destiny of European nations, and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks.

	Last Week.	This Week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,500	2,500
Allegheny Valley Railroad	19,700	12,736
Total	22,700	13,609

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the various railroads from January to September 14th, for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	84,536	107,439	76,262	101,622
Allegheny Valley Railroad	300,780	430,169	429,641	429,641
Totals	385,130	515,748	506,491	531,263

Saturday.

The market was decidedly dull, with a further decline in prices at Parker's. Oil was offered at $3.10 per bbl,the lowest prices reached for some time.

REFINED.

No sales reported; market dull with offers to sell at the following figures: Spot 23½c; September 23½c; October to December 23½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 14.—*The Courier* says: The market remains quiet with very little change in prices. The following are to-day's quotations:

Crude, bbls upper round, spot	$2 25
Crude, bbls lower round, spot	2 00
Low bbls lower round, spot	3 25
Refined, bbls	3 40

Market closed dull.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Closing the 13th.—Crude in bulk, 12½c. There is a good demand for refined which is held nearly at 24½@24¾c. Gas is 28@28½c, with sales; 5,000 bbls for export to Sweden and Norway on private terms; delivery small; tone and prices unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls at 24½c, refined for September at 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Market very quiet and no business; market quoted at 23½ a 23¾.

BOSTON, September 14.—Market quiet and unchanged.—Oil City 83 25, up, or read $3 25, lower read $3 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 14.—Market dull; crude 12½c; refined 24½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 14.—Market quiet and nothing done; prices about $3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Market quiet but firm. Crude 12½c; Pure carbo light, sales none; Pure, 24c; Naphtha, 17c; Benzine, 16c; Deodorized fluid at 24½c; Paraffine, 10@12c; Lubricating oils, 30@40c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Petroleum—Crude, 12½c; Refined for export 23½c; Naphtha, 17c; Benzine, 16c; Deodorized fluid at 24½c; Paraffine, 10@12c; Lubricating oils, 30@40c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—It is impossible to get Parker's to quote. They say no market, no bi is and no business.

	Morning.	Evening.
S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115¾
S. Bonds of 1882	113¾	113¾
S. Bonds of 1881	113½	113¾
S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
S. Bonds (new)	114¼	114¼
S. Bonds of 1867	113	113¼
S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113¾
40s	107⅝	107⅝
w 5s	110¾	110¾
10s	112¾	112¾
rrency 6s	112¼	112¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth venue and Wood street, quote United States curities in New York to-day as follows:

ited States of 1881	113¾
ited States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
ited States 5-20s of 1864	113¼
ited States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
ited States 10-40s	107¾
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
ited States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
rrency Funding	113¾

The Bank statement of to-day is a change for the worse, the whole statement is made up of decreasing averages.

The liabilities are decreased $4,163,700. Called for a reduced reserve of $1,040,925. While the actual decrease of reserve is $1,637,000, showing a net loss of $596,075. Under the influence of the above decline in resources, the loans have been called in to the extent of 1,989,700.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 14, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
old	112¾	113¼	113¼	113½	113½	113½
ation	90					
ntral Union Tel	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
ucksilver						
ntic Mail	24¾	24¾	24	24	24	24
ific Express	90	90	90			
ells, Fargo Express						
erican Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
ited States Express						
w York Central	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
w York Central scrip						
ading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
ichigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
ichigan Central						
ake Shore and Michigan Southern	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
ake Shore and Michigan Southern scrip						
ake Shore and Michigan Southern 1st pref.						
ake Shore and Michigan Southern 2d pref.						
ake Erie and Western	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
ake Erie and Western pref.	65	65	65	65	65	65
ake Erie and Western 2d pref.						
ake Erie and Western 2d pref.						
ake Erie and Western 2d pref.					

THE VERY LATEST.

Alabama Claims.

Decision by the Geneva Arbitration Tribunal.

THE AWARD AND BASES.

A Lump Sum of $15,500,000.

NEW YORK, September 15.—The following special is published this morning:

GENEVA, September 14.

The decision of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal in award of the settlement of the case between Great Britain and the United States was delivered to-day in the council room in this city. It begins with a recital in formal, technical language of the terms of the Treaty of Washington, recites the names and titles of arbitrators and agents appointed by the arbitrating governments, sets forth the facts of the assemblage of the court in the Geneva Exchange, and the verification of the powers of its members, and presentation of the English and American cases by the agents and counsel. Having concluded this legal and judicial preface, the court decision continues to declare verbatim, as follows:

The tribunal having fully taken into consideration the treaty, cases, counter cases, documents, evidence, arguments, and all communications which have been made, and having impartially and carefully examined the same, has arrived at a decision, duly examined the same, has arrived at a decision, duly examined the same, has arrived at a decision, duly